PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LARGEST SALE OF ANY MILK IN THE WORLD.

No. 53,916.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
P.M. 13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9606
10th "	MARMORA	10909		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dcr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10909
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co,

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NE A	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE. (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
R. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	13th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 39, HORNBY ROAD.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance (not exceeding Rs. 4,000).

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 11th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	9th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Le Stahle	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,95	29th Dec. "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £a. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	300	500
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles						
(overland.)	600	1950	525	770	450	675
Karachi	40	..	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 8	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 12
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	" 28	" 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,348	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	2,580	" 20	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 27
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 6
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 21
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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OF THE

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY,

take special pains to see that everything issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, prepared and served in the most appetizing manner.

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NOW IN SEASON.

Iced Munich and Pilsener

Beers on Draught.

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RESTAURANT.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.

CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

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CAKES. PASTRY.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-07.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. Os, received and shipped.

TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.

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COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.

SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.

LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
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POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., TUESDAY, 9th October, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 5TH OCTOBER, 1906.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 6 Lakhs only, being the first issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
75 per cent. one month after allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and it will be allowed on subsequent instalments only from dates when such instalments are due.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on Friday, the 9th November, 1906, by the Chairman Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (*f*) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 1ST OCTOBER, 1906.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER,

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay, or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

Signature.....
Address.....

Dated.....

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament, of BAI AMBA, widow of MOHLIDHAR GULABDAS, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MANEKLAL LALOOBHAI MEHTA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Daily Seth Agiary Street, outside the Fort and DAMODARDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ... ... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 24th day of September, 1906.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION CALCUTTA, 1906.

WITH regard to the PRIZE of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 offered by the Indian Industrial Conference at its sittings held at Benares in December last, for two best handlooms which will satisfy the stated conditions and the working of which will be demonstrated at the forthcoming Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee will be pleased to pay the cost of Exhibition the aforesaid looms to indegent competitors who may apply for the same to

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between our clients FULCHAND GOVINDJI and RAMCHAND FULCHAND, and DOSHI LALLOOBHAI CHAGANLAL and DOSHI VARAJLAL UNDERJI, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Cotton Agency Company or Bombay Cotton Agency Company, has been DISSOLVED as from the 2nd of August 1906, so far as concern our clients the said Fulchand Govindji and Ramchand Fulchand who have retired from the said firm and all liabilities in respect of the said firm have been taken over by the said Doshi Lalloobhai Chaganlal and Doshi Varajlal Underji and our said clients will not be responsible in any manner for the same. Dated at Bombay this 1st day of October, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
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NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BACHOOBAI widow of EDALJI PALLONJI CHOKSEY deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed Bai Bachoobai, widow of Edalji Pallonji Choksey, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, who died at Bombay, on or about the 25th day of November, 1900, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 30th day of August, 1902, to Manekji Sorabji Marker and the said Manekji Sorabji Marker having since died Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of whose unadministered Property and Credits were granted to Pallonji Rustomji Choksey alias Kutar, by the said High Court, on the 6th day of April, 1904, are hereby REQUIRED to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their said Office within a month from the date hereof, as after that date the said Mr. Pallonji Rustomji Choksey alias Kutar, as such Administrator as aforesaid will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have had Notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 4th day of October, 1906.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Price-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the day of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah-chest of drawer, with mirror, large size cooking stove, large office table, punkhas.

1 S. B. Rifle by W. J. Jeffery & Co. in case.
1 S. B. Snider Rifle by G. H. Daw & Co.
1 B. L. D. B. 12 bore gun by Ashford & Co., in case.
1 S. B. 12 bore hammerless gun top lever by Hollis and Hollis.
1 Snider Rifle 577 bore.
1 Church organ in good order by Sterling Organ Co, On account of the concerned—
Per S.S. Persia.
S. A. & S. 3-4 & 6-7—4 cases paper.
Per S.S. Egypt.
1—1 case stationery.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Abraham Francis consisting of cotton wearing apparels, such as waistcoats, trousers, shirts, towel, mirror, brushes, books, matches, tin trunk, box, drug, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 bay waler horse, going in harness.
1 Iron Grey Arab horse 14—2, 6 years old, very showy, going in harness and saddle.
1 ginricksha.
2 new single and double harnesses.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co.. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No.9, Esplanade Road (entrance from Church Gate Street), Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ditmar & Co., consisting of handsome hanging table, floor and wall kerosine oil lamps of various description majolicaware, flower vases, terra-cotta figures, tea tables, paper lined shades, table glassware, crockery ware, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Bull and Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, windproof, lamps, etc., property of HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manager, the Reuter's Telegram Company.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Sitaram Building and School of Art, near the Crawford Markets, and next to Jaffer Sulaman Dispensary, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, Roberts, and others, such as dining table and chairs, side-board dumbwaiter, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, marble-top tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double almyrahs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, revolving top office table, large Persian carpet, 400 days winding gold gilt time-piece in glass dome, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, Singapore cane furniture, mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues, large size blue flame standard wickless stove, typewriter, English ice-box, sewing machine, handsome flower vases, large sunlight lamp from Army and Navy, figures, artistic old china figure, lady's writing table, medicine chest, gas stove, oil paintings, bead cheeks, marble clock, old chinaware, best plateglass, crockery and glassware, garden plants &c., the property of Captain W. W. Perry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUTTON STREET.

Suit No 243 of 1904.

Khadiaa Begum
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the above suit, dated the 26th day of January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhoy and Sorabji Bomanji Vakil, the Receivers, appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th October, 1906, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 2.

(At Goolam Mohideen Subedar or Mutton Street.)

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street or Mutton Street, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1482, New No. 8640, Old Survey No. 1106, and New Survey No. 4207, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7138, and Street No. 189 containing by admeasurement (76) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street or Mutton Street, on the North by the property of one Abdulali, Moolla Husenali, and on the South by the Lot No. 1, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receivers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy & Co. Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot, at the corner of Wodehouse Road and opposite to the Crescent.

Under instruction from the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the plot.

The right of occupancy of Plot No. 11 B on the Trust's Wodehouse Road Estate containing about 2806 square yards of building area and about 670 square yards of free garden area for a term of 99 years.

Plans of the site, conditions of sale building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 8th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER to manage a Fleet of Steamers. None but persons holding First Class Marine Engineer's Certificate, with Specially good and long standing experience, need apply. Good salary for competent men.

Apply stating age with testimonials to No. 929 O., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

WHITELAW'S TELEGRAPH CYPHERS with terminational order, as good as new. Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory.

A1 Telegraphic Code.

Remington Typewriter in perfect order. Offers for above to MACINTYRE and Co., 5 Dalal Street.

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TO LET.

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BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY,

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. You Money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, guaranteed six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Rider or Pedestrian Gents' Roadster or Climber; A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Brakes, Coaster Hubs, Dunlop Tyres, Brooks' Saddles, Inverted Lever Brakes, Celebrated Tyres, Ball-bearing throughout, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to rail depot in the United Kingdom. We guarantee safe delivery.

Second-Hand Cycles of all makes £1 to £2.10

Great bargains at half factory prices. Write at once for our Special Offer, containing many useful and interesting items, sundries, cycle fittings, tyres, sundries, cycle fittings, tyres, sundries, cycle fittings, tyres

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 13/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7-8	=	"
2 months hence	31 13/16	=	"
Spot in New York	66 3/4	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-18 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-48 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4-83 7/8	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/8 "	=	— 1/4
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/8 "	=	— 1/8
5 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 "	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8 "	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	3 1-8	=	— 3/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £280,000, for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 2-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 12 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 100-0-0
Yellow metal 3 3/4
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-5-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1/4 done.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers quieter.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gurgeat 47 + 1/4 April-May sellers firmer.
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2 1/2 April-May sellers firmer.
Brown 53 1/2 + 1/2 Oct-Nov. buyers firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 1/4 + 1/4 Oct.-Nov. sellers quiet.

ARRIVALS—
Names—"Clydesdale."
Liverpool East Indian cotton quotations are all raised 1/16d.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	excited
East Indian	firm
Manchester	strong
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	6¼+18
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9/16+1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	excited

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-32	5-32	5-31
plus 19	plus 19	plus 29
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5-32	5-34	5-36
plus 29	plus 29	plus 28
Apr.-May	May-June	June-July
5-37	5-39	5-40
plus 28	plus 28	plus 28

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... nntilated
Do. last year 50,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nntilated
Do. do. Continent 4,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11.10+45
Futures, month of Dec.	10-97+41 *
Do. month of March	11-05+45

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to official weather reports being considered unfavorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/4+1/2
Futures, month of Dec	10-92+44
Do. month of Jan.	11-01+45
Tone of close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Oct.

Cotton	652	bales.
Wheat	5,128	cwts.
Linseed	1,922	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	581	do
Sesamoil	2863	do
Peppercorns	795	do
Groundnuts	168	do
Castorseed	986	do
Rice	11,902	do
Myrabollams	222	do
Cottonseed	2,494	do
Mowrahseed	1,585	do
Grain	1,250	do
Jowarz	3,574	do
Maize	25	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,75,140
323 Bars Silver.
200 boxes Mexican Dollars.
Silver bullion Rs. 41,29,344.
Ex s. s. "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

EXCHANGE—Tone. Quiet.			
Bank T. T.	...	...	Is. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	...	...	Is. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do	do.	...	Is. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3	do.	...	171
Marks 3	do.	...	110
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	...	162
Shanghai 30	do.	...	220
Japan 30	do.	...	150 1/2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.			
Cash	...	...	97-0
1st Settlement, 31st October	...	...	97-0
Money Market, Tone steady.			
BANK RATES.—			
Bank of England since 13th Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 12th	"	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th	"	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th	"	5	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	5,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-83	5-81	5-82
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5-84	5-86	5-87
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5-88	5-91	5-92
plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

COTTON. The market was very firm again today following the higher prices in America and Liverpool. Prices here have advanced from Rs. 4 to 5 per candy and a large business is reported in contracts for forward delivery. In spot cotton there is also a very good enquiry and a large turnover as taken place at Colaba at advancing rates.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	207
Do. fine	Dec.	"	206
Do. fine	Jan.	"	205
M G Dhamangaon fine	...	"	225
M G Nagpur fine	...	"	230
M G Khandeish fully good	...	"	206
Do. fine	...	"	212
M G K A fine	...	"	218
H G Bengals fully good	...	"	185 1/2
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	245 1/2
Do. fine	Mar.	"	250

COTTON-GROWING IN KOREA.

THE report of the result of experiments in cotton culture in Korea by Mr. Ando, the Japanese expert, has been issued from the Foreign Office. Mr. Ando was commissioned by the Association of Cotton Growers to make these experiments. He reports that in spite of the face that owing to the excessive rainfall of 1905 the Korea cotton crops did not average more than 60 to 70 per cent of a normal season, the experiment in Mokpo was remarkable favourable, the crop being double that of previous crops on the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers, he summarises in this way:—Upland cotton he thinks admirably adapted to the climate and soil in Korea. In Japan the excess of rain at the season of the bursting of the pod causes a certain amount of rot set in, consequently reducing the yield, but in Korea the weather at this season is dry, thus ensuring at safe crop. In Mokpo the difference in quantity per acre between the upland and native cotton is 854lb in unginned and 326 in ginned cotton, unmanured 499 and 207, in Yongsanpo 364 and 110, and in another district 37 and 32. In Naju the native was 20lb heavier than the upland in unginned and 12lb less in ginned cotton. It will be seen that the crops of upland cotton at Mokpo and Yongsanpo were more than double the native crop, and the proportion of ginned cotton more than three times.

Taking the value of the ginned cotton both upland and native at £1, 17s. 6d, per 100lb. weight, the value of the cotton produced from 100lb. unginned he puts at upland, 12s 5d: native 8s. 9d. As to the value per acre for ginned cotton, it works out at £8 6s. 11d. for manured crop upland cotton at Mokpo and £2 4s. 8d. for native cotton. But as the upland cotton has a longer and finer fibre it would command a higher price, and the difference would be still greater. He thinks that while it is difficult at present to calculate the expense of growing manured cotton, a clear profit should be left of £2 2s 8d. Accurate figures are difficult to attain, but he puts the area under cotton at 298,200 acres. This is about 45 per cent of the total cultivated area of country. The average crop seems to run from 42lb. to 215. Estimating the population of Korea at 13,000,000, and taking the consumption of cotton at 31.5lb. ginned cotton per head per annum, he finds 18,000,000lb. used in the country. The import of ginned cotton and cotton wool on a four years' averages is 1,428,000lb., the import of manufactured cotton is 18,850,000lb., while Korea exports 1,140,000lb. This shows the net amount of ginned cotton produced in Korea to be 26,862,000lb.

The experiments at [illegible] tend to show that the introduction of [illegible] throughout the country would increase [illegible] ginned cotton by some 18,000,000 to 20,[illegible] With improved methods of cultured the crop could be still further increased, and would be about 800lb to the acre at a conservative estimate, giving a total crop of about 240,000,000lb., with some 72,000,000lb. of ginned cotton, which at £1 17s 6d per 100lb. would given an increased value of over £800,000 on the existing return. Further, the total area of land which could be profitably brought under cotton is at least 500,000 acres, or at additional area of 202,000 acres, which gives a still further addition of 160,000,000 lb. of unginned cotton with an additional output of 53,000,000lb. of ginned cotton, valued at almost £1,000,000.

PARIS-INDIA [illegible] for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CA[illegible] Road.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The monsoon conditions have intensified in the southern half of the Peninsula and in Assam, but in the rest of the extra-tropical parts of India the skies are almost clear.

In Burma, light to moderate and nearly general rainfall has occurred and the chief amounts are Rangoon 3 inches; Akyab 2; Maymyo 1¼; Minbu and Monywa 1; and Mandalay 1¼ inches.

The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast, while the temperature has fallen and is in moderate defect.

In Assam, there has been light to moderate rain and in Eastern Bengal and Behar few falls have occurred. Tezpur, Gauhati and Shillong report 2 inches and Cherrapoonjee 1¼ inches.

The skies are heavily overcast in Assam, but in the rest of North-East India and Orissa the cloud has decreased and the skies are now clear or lightly overcast.

Temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces, the skies are clear and the temperature is practically normal in the first area, but remains in defect in the other two. The greatest deficiency of 5° was in Indore.

In Rajputana and Gujarat, cloud has decreased and skies are now clear nearly in the whole of North-West India.

Temperature has fallen in Gujerat and is in moderate defect, but in the Punjab and Kashmir it has risen in slight to moderate excess.

In the interior of South India, light rain has fallen locally, and from South Deccan two falls are reported, the largest amount of 1¼ inches being from Kurnool.

Cloud and humidity have increased on the interior of South India and the skies are clear or lightly overcast in the Western District, while in the rest of the Peninsula it is lightly clouded in some stations and heavily overcast in others.

Temperature has fallen in the Deccan and the Konkan and is below normal, but elsewhere it is normal or in slight excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and Assam and local rain in the interior of Burma in the southern half of the Peninsula and some rain in Eastern Bengal.

The mail steamship reports from 61° to 67° east, light to gentle west-south-westerly winds with occasional passing clouds thence to arrival in Bombay yesterday and moderate to light north-westerly winds and passing clouds.

The monsoon appears to have withdrawn from the northern half of the Arabian Sea.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The Bay monsoon has maintained its strength in Burma and Assam but in the Peninsula the rainfall as decreased slightly. In the north of the Punjab and the frontier province the pressure has fallen probably indicating that the weather is becoming unsettled. In Burma, light rainfall has been local on the Coast and nearly general in the Interior, the largest amount has fallen being one and half inches. In Assam light nearly general rain has fallen. In Eastern Bengal and Orissa a few falls have occurred. Dibrugarh reports one inch, Mymensingh one and half. The cloud has increased in North Behar and the greater part of eastern Bengal the skies are moderately to heavily overcast, and as well as in Assam, but in the remainder of northeast India and Orissa practically clear. In the United Provinces and Central India and Central Provinces no rain has fallen and the skies are clear. In Mysore light, nearly general, rainfall has occurred. In the rest of the Peninsula and Cocanada reports one inch and a half and Cuddapa one inch. The skies are clear or lightly overcast on the coast districts and moderately clouded in the interior. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast. Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and some rain in the interior of Burma and extreme north of India and the southern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in some few places.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in some places.

Rain.—Nine stations report rain.

Weather is favourable for local scattered rain to the south of latitude 18°.

M. F. C. SMITH,
Meteorologist, Bombay

BLOODTHIRSTY DACOITS.

Marwaree's Nose Cut Off.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Govinda Rama Pichad, accused No. 1, and Dhavlya Devjee Muthe, accused No. 2, who were in July last convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of dacoity and being armed with deadly weapons at the time of committing dacoity, and were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the sentences which they were at present undergoing.

The two appellants and one Motya Nevjee were charged with having, in company with others to the number of five, and being armed with deadly weapons on the 5th January 1906, committed at Jalwandi in Junnar Taluka the offence of dacoity. A further charge had been framed that accused No. 1, with the assistance of accused Nos. 2 and 3, while committing the dacoity, cut off the nose of one Dipchand Nemchand, a Marwaree. The complainant and his father were Marwaree money-lenders and traders. Early in January last, they went to make collections of their dues in Jalwandi village. They put up with one Nevjee, a Koli of the village, and about 7 p.m. they were sitting talking together. At the same time, Nevjee Namajee, the owner, was in his house, when a robber, armed with a sword and a gun, came up and asked who the patel was. Nevjee gave the patel's name, and told his nephew to fetch him. He did so, and the two returned to Nevjee's house. The patel said that he could give the robbers nothing. He was questioned whether there were any Banias in the village. He said there were none, and then went to Nevjee's house to warn the inmates. Nevjee and his two guests ran away, leaving the former's wife and young child behind. Nevjee hid in a Koli's house and the Marwaree sought refuge in a cowshed. The robbers, however, had accurate information, for they tracked out the Marwaree's hiding-place, made a torch out of the thatch, and lighting it, discovered Dipchand, whom they dragged outside. They demanded Rs. 500. He begged for mercy, but in vain. He was dragged to a temple of Maruti, about 40 yards away, and there his nose was cut off. The Marwarees had not recovered their dues, so the lost was small—some clothes, some Rs. 6 or 7 in cash, two small bags, two opium and snuff boxes, and some rice. When leaving the unfortunate Dipchand, one of the robbers, whom he had indentified as accused No. 1, told him to tell the police that Govinda, Laksha, and Davlia had done the act. The robbers then discharged their guns, and left the village. The next scene in the drama occurred on the 9th February, on that day the Head Constable learned that there was a band of robbers in Karegaon jungle. The Foudar of Mokasa took out a special party of police, which was divided into three bodies. One body under the Foudar took the robber's position which was on a hill in front and the other two bodies turned it on both sides. The attack resulted in the capture of accused Nos. 1 and 2 by the Foudar's party, and they were at once arrested. On the spot where the robbers had been, were the small cloth bags and the opium and snuff boxes, stolen from the Marwaree as well as a quantity of arms and clothes. No. 3 had left the band the preceding day. He was arrested two months later. The three accused had frankly admitted that they were members of a gang of armed robbers. The jury unanimously found that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were guilty of having committed dacoity while armed with deadly weapons, but not guilty of having cut off the nose of Dipchand Marwaree. No. 3 was acquitted and discharged, while Nos. 1 and 2 were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Sir Edmund Barrow will succeed Sir Bindon Blood in the Northern Command, at the same time holding charge of Peshawar.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

NEW ZEALAND.

BIRTH.

DREWET—September 2, at St. Helens, Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Frank Drewet of twin sons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHESTER—October 3, at Madras, the wife of R. W. Chester, L. R. C. P. and S., Edin., of a daughter.

LYNSDALE—October 3, at the Assistant-Surgeon's Quarters, Government House, Madras, the wife of Lieutenant A. W. Lynsdale, I. S. M. D., of a daughter.

ROBINSON—September 29, at Jubbulpore, C. P., to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of Bunjari, Shahabad, Bengal, a son.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—September 13, at Abbottabad, Col. E. W. F. Martin, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Frontier Force, aged 49 years.

MARSH—September 22, at Nowgong, of dysentery, Dorothy Ada, infant daughter of Bk. Sgt. T. E. and Ellen Marsh, 3 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m.; Sun sets, 5h. 44m.; High water, 2-23m., 2-3a.; Low water, 8-4m., 8-3a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Sorab Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Students' Literary and Scientific Society, lecture on "East and West" by Mr. G. S. Bhate, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

HORSE BOLTS AND DROPS DEAD.—On Saturday afternoon, a horse belonging to M. Brettoni, Italian Consul in Bombay, residing at Murzban Road, was being led by the syce to the Wellington Mews to be shod, when the animal broke away and knocked down one Mr. J. A. Fernandes. He sustained slight injuries to his right knee. The animal then ran towards the Waudby Road, where it suddenly dropped down dead.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men in Chambers of the Wodehouse Road Institution, entertained several of their friends on the spacious roof of their new building on Saturday night. The house-top was tastefully laid out for the occasion to represent a garden, the roof proving a delightful rendezvous for games. The orchestra which had been specially engaged, added to the evening's harmony and the young men are to be congratulated on the success of their novel party.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day. Parcel mail for Japan close at 9-30 a. m. on the same day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, per extra s. s. "Nuddia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow the 9th instant.—Mails for Mauritius per s. s. "Secunder" will be closed at the General Post Office 9 a. m. to-morrow the 9th October instead of to-day as previously notified.—Parcel Mails for French, China, Netherlands, India and Japan per s. s. "Armound-Behic" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on the 10th instant.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GHARRY.—At about 9 p.m., yesterday, a man named Narayan Luxman, aged 60 years, was passing along Falkland Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by private victoria, driven by one Alli Hussein. The vehicle was on the proper side of the road, going at an ordinary pace. One of the wheels passed over the old man's left leg and fractured it. From the evidence of witnesses no blame could be attached to the driver. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case in which James Carney was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money. The case was brought at the instance of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Commission Agents. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the defence. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused, in his statement, admitted having received the amounts complained of. He took those payments against the allowance promised to him by the complainant, honestly believing that he had a right to do so. The case was again adjourned.

HIGHWAY MEN BROUGHT TO BOOK.—On Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case at the Esplanade Police Court in which Inspector Bodley prosecuted Popat Trikam and Atmaram Shamji for theft. Evidence showed that on the 29th September last, a Hindu goldsmith, named Narayan Sitaram, was walking along the Queen's Road when, on his arriving at the sea-face, the two accused robbed him of his cap and jacket and ran away. A complaint was lodged with the police, and the accused were subsequently arrested. Further enquiries showed that the accused were implicated in a similar offence. The first accused bore one previous conviction. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced the first accused aggregately to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twelve stripes, and the second to four months' hard labour with fifteen stripes.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The second of the series of lectures, arranged by the Bombay Graduates' Association for this season, was given in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bander, on Saturday evening, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. The lecturer was Mr. B. G. Tilak, of Poona, and the subject of the lecture was the "bearing of the discovery of the ancient Chaldean literature on Hebrew and Vedic deities." In Mr. Tilak's opinion, among the wonderful discoveries of the nineteenth century, none was of greater importance to the scholars of the East as well the West than the discovery of the Chaldean literature, engraven on moulds of clay, and then baked hard in fire, which had shed a flood of light on many debatable points among Arabic, Greek, and other scholars. These brick-books consisted of 200 or 300 pages and treated of codes for the government of an empire. They treated also of ships, weapons, banking; of the eternal feud between the powers of light and darkness the Creation and Deluge, etc. Since the fall of Nineveh, these treasures lay buried and were uncarthed in 1840 by a Political Resident in the time of the late East India Company. They spoke of a civilisation among the Chaldeans about 6,000 B. C. Foremost in astronomy and magic, the Chaldeans end a "spirit" for almost everything. Thousands of these brick-books lay still undeciphered. The proceedings closed with the customary compliments to the lecturer and the chairman.

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THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. D. E. Wacha's Memorandum.

AT the next meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. D. E. Wacha, in accordance with notice given, will move:—

"1. That in the opinion of the Corporation the time has now arrived to inform the Government that it is highly expedient in the best interest of the rate-payers and the public generally: (a) to repeal the City of Bombay Improvement Act and wind up its affairs, and (b) entrust the work of carrying out the operations of improvement which are still essential for the better health of the City to the Corporation by expanding and modifying the existing Municipal Act. 2. That with a view to addressing the Government on the foregoing subject a Committee, to be named at the meeting, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the necessary additions and alterations which will be required in the Municipal Act."

Mr. Wacha has already prepared and circulated a memorandum on the notice of motion. The following are a few of the extracts therefrom:—

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES ON THE BOARD.

"The Corporation's four representatives on the Board may be considered as independent members; and so may the two members of the Chamber and the Millowners. Against these six there are the seven Government nominees, including the Chairman. There is, finally, the Municipal Commissioner. Now it will be a mere waste of time to question the nomination of some of the members. For instance, there is the Officer Commanding the District. It is to us all a puzzle what a military officer has to do at the Board. The officers who have sat at the Board have no doubt been all good and estimable persons. The Officer Commanding the District is there because the Act gives him a seat *ex officio*. It is not his fault. But it may be asked what is the *raison d'etre* of that officer? Here the Trust has to deal with the sanitary improvement of the town. The Military Cantonment at Colaba is a thing wide and apart from the town. Its sanitation is controlled by the Government. What other possible functions or use the Government could have in having the Chief Military Officer in Bombay on the Trust Board is a puzzle. The question was raised at the time of the passing of the Act but no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. But let me declare state for the information of the Corporation that the Officer Commanding the District is not a permanent man. He is changed again according to the military exigencies of the Government. So that one Military Officer succeeds another. He is not supposed to know anything of the past history of the Trust! No doubt he endeavours to take an interest in its deliberations and votes with the Chairman, as it is to be presumed he is bound to do, but it would be incorrect to say that he could take any keen interest as a permanent resident would. Next comes the Chairman of the Port Trust.

For my part I absolutely fail to see how in the economy of the Improvement Trust the Chairman of the Port Trust and the representative of the Chamber are at all essential. What do they contribute by way of sanitary advice to the city? My experience at the Board impels me to say 'absolutely none.' In the case of the Chamber's representative it is also like the case of the Officer Commanding the Military District. He is changing and changing. During the last eight years we have had seven members. After all he is a bird of passage. He too, has no *Permanent* tie with the city. And he could not be expected to take any very keen or active interest in the improvement of the native area. At the best his interest is platonic. And so, too, with the Chairman of the Port Trust. It is simply an accident that the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes happens to be one who had himself been called upon to discharge the duties of the first Chairmanship of the Board. But such an accident cannot always be expected. So that the experience and advice of Sir Walter cannot be available always. In my opinion the Chairman of the Port Trust, too, is a mistake and an absolute injustice to the rate-payers. But just consider for a moment what a make have one Mr. J. A. Fernandes. He sustained slight injuries to his right knee. The animal then ran towards the Waudby Road, where it suddenly dropped down dead. Chamber and the Port Trust in the improvement of the city? Is the Port Trust made in any way liable to an annual contribution?"

There are similar remarks made about the appointment on the Board of the Collector of Bombay.

The Memorandum continues:—"The Municipal Commissioner, it goes without saying, is the most indispensable of all members at the Board, and had there been an improvement Committee under this Municipal Act, he would be, in may opinion, a fit and proper person as the chief executive. In fact he would naturally make the right and proper Chairman instead of the person whom it pleases Government to nominate and patronise without caring at all about his intimate acquaintance with a city of the dimensions and character of Bombay as to the three other nominees of the Government, I fail to see why are they there at all.

I do not think I would be guilty of any exaggeration whatever if I say that the Improvement Board is a Department of Government. The Trust for all practical purposes has been nothing more nor less. The official majority carries the day. The city's best interests are not conserved, and if the Trust has been most unpopular, here is one potent reason for its great unpopularity."

GOVERNMENT BENEFITS BY THE TRUST.

"The Trust organisation has saved Government the trouble and expenditure of massing them portable. Plots lands had remained idle on its hands for at least thirty years during which it did next to nothing to utilise them. They lay fallow, and it was only able during the eighties and nineties to sell or lease, a plot here and a plot there after reserving some plots for building purposes of its own. So it thought it good thing to foist the vacant ones on the Trust which was bound to utilise and improve them. As a *quid pro quo*, it was to be allowed interest at 3 per cent for 84 years after the expiration of the first fifteen years from the date of the formation of the Trust. The lands are to go back to Government at the end of the term. So that practically the Government has done an excellent stroke of business for itself by getting its lands improved and financially bettered at the expense of the rate-paying public. This is a sure and certain benefit. But there is no corresponding advantage to the Trust. For the Corporation is perfectly aware of the existing situation of the Improvement Trust in connection with their vested lands under Schedule C. The more valuable plots have been resumed and the Trustees' own estimates, which were recently published, show that at the best the annual income will be 14 lakhs at the worst 9. The chances according to my thinking, are for the latter."

RECLAMATIONS.

"Then as to reclamations. It is a conundrum why the Trust should reclaim part of the foreshore adjoining the Wodehouse Bridge. The public had not demanded it. Nor for that matter the divers authorities entitled under the Act to make a representation had demanded it. The scheme emanated from the Chairman himself and was, as usual, carried by the official majority. The Corporation, as it would be remembered, had an animated discussion on the subject in which it was made plain that no urgency or any other convincing reason was shown why at the very early stage of the Trust's existence such a work was at all taken on hand. My own suspicion is, and I give it for what it may be worth, that it was due to strong departmental pressure. Reclamtion was the very last thing which the Trust should have thought of. Here, too, the real work of the Trust was neglected and a perfectly superfluous one which was not even demanded on sanitary grounds, was eagerly taken on hand in spite of public opinion. The only plea, of a most plausible character, put forward was that it would soon be made reproductive and bring some income to the Trust. For that matter the whole of the Western foreshore might be reclaimed to bring additional grist to the mill of the Trust. But the question is whether it was at all called for while the responsible and urgent work of improving the city itself in point of public health was to be first taken on hand. I doubt if there be a single citizen in Bombay who could justify this reclamation scheme at the present stage."

FINANCES OF THE TRUST.

"Coming now to the finances of the Trust, I have to ask the Corporation to bear in mind the following broad facts:—(1). That the monies borrowed from the public now amounts to 2 1-2 crores *plus* Rs. 3,98,000, for loans issue 1 below par. (2). That the expenses of management chargeable to Capital Account under the Act, amount to date to Rs. 983,000. (3). That as such charges will be debited to Capital account for the next 7 years to come the amount might be estimated at 11 lakhs say 2 lakhs per annum. (4). That at the end of 1913 Capital Account will be burdened, therefore, to the extent of nearly 21 or 25 lakhs for preliminary charges of management. (5). That the engineering establishment is being increased by leaps and bounds and that the annual cost of it at present is 198,000 rupees, say 2 lakhs, with every probability of growing more and more. (6). That the brokerage and law costs (exclusive of those of the Tribunal) already incurred on the acquisition of properties amounts to Rs. 3,96,557. (7). That the schemes launched, and operated upon have cost up to 31st March last 2·08 Crore rupees, of which 3,52,334 are for police accommodation. (8) That the 16 Blocks of chawls on the Agripara Estate have cost Rs. 662,22457 and the 2 in Nagpada Rs. 69,431. (9) That 1,188 properties were acquired till the end of the last official year costing 1,67,80,840 rupees being part of No. 7. 10 That the schedule value of lands belonging to Government as originally vested in the Trust amounted to Rs 72,80,542 but of which lands valued at Rs 26,77,565 have been resumed; say 36 per cent. and that the open spaces are valued at 14,63,470 which, of course, are nonproductive That according to a recent estimate of income derived from Government lands, the maximum may reach 14. though it is more likely to be at the minimum 9 lakhs per annum."

BORROWING LOANS.

"Then as to the loans. It is a question whether such a large sum as 2 crores would have been necessary to raise. If from the commencement there had been a comprehensive survey of the city, as the Corporation more than once wished, and if real centres of insanitation, where diseases and deaths were known to be most rife, had been first taken on hand, as part of one connected scheme, a considerably smaller expenditure might have been necessary. Or to speak, in other words, for the same amount of money a larger area of insanitary places in the different sections of the city might have been easily taken on hand and successfully dealt with. But, unfortunately, nothing of the kind was done. Huge schemes of opening up streets were projected. In my opinion the Princess Street might have been long left in abeyance till the Trust had operated on the different pestilential areas. On the face of it, it would be obvious to the most ordinary intelligence that unhealthy slums in the most insanitary and congested quarters of the city could have been easily acquired at a very reasonable cost, with this immense advantage that a large number of such small areas would have been cleared and made sweet. The result of it by this time would have been that these foci would have largely ceased to exist and the surrounding areas might have been freed from many an unhealthy aspect. The death rate would have been considerably lowered. But the embarkation of large street schemes, which necessitated the acquisition of extremely valuable properties—in some cases needlessly acquired for purposes of frontage to the intense annoyance and vexation of their owners—of course demanded heavy expenditure which could only be met by large borrowings. Thus it will be plainly seen that while the real sanitary improvement of many an unhealthy area is just where it was, large sums have been borrowed. There has been no commensurate result. And it is for the Corporation to say whether future operations of the Trust should be allowed to go on in this same ill-considered and extravagant manner."

BOMBAY URDU SCHOOLS.

Prize Distribution.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. James MacDonald presided at the distribution of the prizes of the Bombay Municipal Urdu Schools of Nakhoda, Rangain, Chattinsrang, Kassai and Gowli "Mohallas." The function was held in the Mahomedan Orphanage building at Khadak, Bombay. Amongst those present were Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Ruttenji Chichgar, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, Mr. N. G. Wellinker and others.

The programme for the evening opened with a prayer in Urdu by one of the students. Then followed intelligent dialogues and recitations in the same language on morality and learning. From the annual report it appears that there are in all twenty-five Municipal Urdu schools in Bombay which impart education up to the fourth standard to 1,528 students, including 416 girls, all Mahomedans. The girls' schools are under the supervision of three head and fourteen assistant mistresses. The girls are also taught sewing, while the boys are being trained in gymnastic drill. In all the schools lessons in the "Koran" take up the first school-hour every day. All the schools are in a flourishing monotony condition. Messrs. Moonshi Doolekhan and Moonshi Abdul Ahmed, honorary visitors to the schools, were thanked for the zeal with which they worked during the past year.

Mr. Ahmed Ismail Hafiz spoke on the Mahomedan education and its progress in Western India. It was announced that Mr. Kaji Abdul Karim had supplied gratis a number of religious books for distribution amongst the students.

The Chairman, in addressing the gathering, observed that he had seen many school gatherings but none had given him greater pleasure than the one he was addressing. Speech was silvern, but silence was golden. They did not think he should offer them silver instead of pure gold which they observed. (Laughter) Their kind friends Khan Bahadur Chichgar and Mr. Haji Usuf, the former of whom was the ablest of educationists amongst the natives, would make up for the want of himself (the speaker). The Joint Schools Committee, of which the speaker was a member, was very anxious to see the Urdu schools placed on a sound footing. He regretted that such excellent school teachers got such small salaries, but he hoped that in the near future their salaries all round would be increased. They (the Mahomedans) must found their lessons upon their religion, else such lessons were not stable and must eventually fail. Religious lessons should be followed by lessons in self-denial. The latter could best be taught at home by the parents. Some parents were too fond of their children to deny them anything. That was indeed a serious mistake on the part of the parents. Children should be taught to think of their neighbours as they do of themselves. Unfortunately now-a-days the father of a child remained always too busy in amassing a fortune to look after the education of his child.

On the Chairman's initiative Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar addressed the gathering briefly. He said he had travelled extensively and found to his satisfaction that the Mahomedans were capable

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1906.

MR. BLUNT ON LORD CROMER.

MR. WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT, whose long connection with Egypt makes anything he has to say on the affairs of that country worth listening to, has just circulated a sixty-page pamphlet, entitled "Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt." It is well to remember, in reading his effusions that Mr. Blunt, notwithstanding his many travels and his years in the Diplomatic Service, took part in the Egyptian National Movement in 1881-2. He next travelled in India and on return to England went in search of further excitement He stood for Parliament as a "Tory Home Ruler," then as a Liberal Home Ruler and having called a meeting in a proclaimed district in Ireland, was arrested and imprisoned for two months in Galway and Kilinainham jails. Mr. Blunt as a Home Ruler who has been "curbed" can scarcely be regarded as a wholly impartial judge. And with that fact in mind we may read what he has to say. If British rule in the East has any moral meaning, he observes, by way of preface, it is connected with legality—the introduction of that equal justice before the law which is the boast of all civilisation. When we first occupied Egypt it was with the cry of "Justice" on our lips. Sir Edward Malet, our then Consul-General, was never tired of demanding it as the most urgent of all reforms and the very last words he uttered publicly at Cairo in his official capacity were "Justice, Justice." How then, he demands, has it come about that, after twenty-four years of what has been, all but in name, British rule in Egypt so great a scandal should have arisen as that exhibited by the recent trial and execution of the villagers of Denshawi "for an affray which had arisen between them and certain English officers of the Army of Occupation by a legal process hardly differing at all from martial law and where the rules of equity as between man and man have been set ostentatiously at defiance?" What an excellent thing it is Mr. Blunt did not elect to stay in India and to advocate subjects Indian instead of Egyptian. Bengali Babudom might have had two Kings in their troublous Brentford and have set Mr. Blunt and Mr. Surendranath on the same throne. But Providence was kind and we have Mr. Blunt in Egypt, not in India, showing "the essentially inequitable basis on which the criminal relations between Englishmen and Native, especially English officer and Egyptian fellah, have been made to stand."

Mr. Blunt does not like the British officer. A regimental bobbery pack-once damaged his potato-patch in hunting a fox. A good deal of conflict followed and in this pamphlet Mr. Blunt does not spare the budding Generals of a future generation. He proposes to have the matter translated into French "so that our wrong-doing may be patent to all the world, so that the French Generals, who smarted seven years ago under the lash of our English indignation, when they irregularly condemned Dreyfus, may know that we too have officials, military and civil, whose ideas of legality are no higher than were their own; so that the King of the Belgians may know that not only on the Congo is the common protection of law against the violence of soldiers denied to natives; that the Tsar may know that the hangings of innocent men in Russia have their counterpart in the judgments of tribunals presided over by English judges. Still more, he will have his pamphlet translated into Arabic so that every Egyptian may understand and all the Eastern world that British justice, so long vaunted among us, has become a vain and unmeaning word and that England has publicly renounced her sole title to their regard, an unswerving adherence to equity before the law and with it the whole of the mission of civilisation of which she has made boast." What an amiable compatriot we have here, what a grateful subject of the Sovereign, under whose rule Mr. Blunt has all that he has and which under no other Government he could possess. Mr. Blunt's favourite recreation is the breeding of Arab horses. How regrettable is it not that he should let his attention be diverted from horses, even for so short a period of time as it required to write a political pamphlet. He has written much more however, though it would have perhaps been better for literature as well as for politics if he had devoted his leisure to the cultivation of those five thousand acres of land his sense of the obligations of "the brotherhood of man with man" permits him to monopolise in Sussex. But no, Mr. Blunt must also dabble in politics and he declares that if, as Sir Edward Grey has said, the British Empire cannot be carried on, if the doubtful acts of its officials abroad are to be criticised at home and their injustices denounced, then the Empire must perish. But we would not guarantee the accuracy of the quotation for the Foreign Secretary, or even be willing to say that as a paraphrase it is not open to criticism.

The whole blame for the shortcomings of British Justice in Egypt is laid by Mr. Blunt at the door of Lord Cromer. He and none other is the man who must be called upon to defend himself before Parliament for his "lapse from public virtue." Lord Cromer is recognised by the pamphleteer as the foremost man in English public life. He is admitted to have rendered immense services to the country, his fame to be a European one: nay, one world-wide, and to have been a great benefactor even to Egypt. How then can the "lapse," of which Mr. Blunt speaks, be accounted for? No attempt is made to account for it. Mr. Blunt is quite content to make statements and accusations and having done this to pronounce sentence. No need to try him or to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. The sentence is the thing. Lord Cromer must be sacrificed that the whole virtue of the nation may not vanish. That decided upon, Mr. Blunt seems to relent somewhat and retraces his steps a little to give a passing thought to the matter of a fair trial and to offer him an opportunity of saying that he "made a mistake of which he is ashamed." But no reason to expect this is offered to us, "the known facts are too terribly against him for any honest man with public courage not to denounce him and not to demand that he should be cited to explain, or if explain he will not, then that he should leave to others the task of reparation for his crime, needed by the Egyptians he has worried." And again, though already twice sacrificed, Lord Cromer must be compelled to explain himself—or if he will not explain himself, he must be again punished, he must be "recalled from an official responsibility he has first honoured, but has now dishonoured in the face of the world as never responsibility was dishonoured." That such a pamphlet should have been written by one who was once chosen for the Diplomatic Service is unsatisfactory, that it should have been written by a presumably loyal Englishmen is a humiliation to the race. We do not suppose that any means will be taken to suppress the pamphlet or to place Mr. Blunt under the restraint which to some minds may seem called for. All that we can hope for is that by drawing attention to its absurdity and extravagant language, the evil effects it might otherwise produce, may be obviated and people may accept it at the best as the mere product of misdirected energy.

PAYING HOSPITALS, ENGLAND is very far behind India in one respect and that is the provision of hospital accommodation for those who are able to pay a reasonable amount but are unable to pay the very heavy fees charged by the generality of nursing homes. The ordinary hospitals in England are, almost without exception, in debt and provide insufficient accommodation for the very poor for whom they are intended. Thus their doors are not open to those who can pay a little and the man who is struggling to keep up appearances on a small salary, is in a hopeless position between those who can afford to pay heavily for residence in a medical or surgical home and those who are entitled to such care free because, so to speak, they have no appearances to keep up and are included under that misnomer, "the working classes." In India we do better, and on the Continent the difficulties here indicated have been overcome by a system which grades the patients and provides that each class shall pay something, though not necessarily at a remunerative rate. Thus, the cheapest accommodation is available for the poor, who are paid for by the commune or the municipality. The next rate is rather more, though still not necessarily a remunerative one; then comes a rate which is inclusive, and represents the actual cost of the treatment or rather more; and the highest grade of all yields a profit on the fees which are charged. Seeing that such hospital systems are supported mainly by the Government, the municipalities, or the local authorities, the financial problem becomes simple, and the system has the further advantage that no one need forfeit self-respect by accepting free hospital treatment. This system is more or less in vogue in America where the needs of the middle, and lower-middle, classes are met by the provision of separate wings. A well known authority on hospitals has now brought forward a scheme for the introduction of what he terms "pay pavilions" in England. He contends that if these were erected adjoining large hospitals but with a separate entrance, presumably on the lines adopted by St. Thomas's Hospital, the whole matter would be simple. Exhaustive and careful estimates he has made, go to prove that patients might receive adequate accommodation and treatment, including medical attendance, for a fee of from three guineas a week. In order to provide such medical attendance three things are essential. A proportion of all the fees received would be pooled or insurance arrangements made to provide the doctors' fees; each patient would have the right to select his own medical attendant; and the fees of the doctors must be on a reduced scale, fixed on some such basis as that whereby a number of consulting practitioners in Birmingham have agreed to attend artisans and others at reduced fees on certain prescribed conditions. It is an interesting attempt to solve a problem which has puzzled many and it has one great point to recommend it. Were such a system in vogue it would be a simple matter to remove a patient, who could afford to pay for the free wards, which is practically impossible under the present conditions which mean the turning of the patient on to the street, and thus the charity wards of the hospitals would be relieved of those who at present have no right to be there and provision would be supplied for those who want the skilled treatment, obtainable only in hospitals, nd are only able to pay a moderate sum for it.

"ARE YOU THERE?" GREAT things from little causes spring, and not the least wonderful of the landmarks of the world's progress which have been evolved in the last three decades is the telephone. Thirty years ago a Mr. Bell, a teacher of Vocal Physiology in Boston University, was trying to perfect an apparatus intended to make language sound visible to deaf and dumb persons. The Boston School Committee invited him to test the apparatus at a deaf-mutes' school. Success did not crown his efforts, but his failure was quickly forgotten in his new-born conviction that articulate speech could be conveyed electrically—a conviction forced on him by some unexpected results in his experiments. His visible-speech apparatus comprised two electro-magnets, connected by a wire, and two steel rods fastened to the poles of the magnets. These were the principal parts. It occurred to him that if membranes were drawn tightly across small-sized boxes, and the steel rods were arranged to beat against the membranes, in consonance with voice impulses, the result would be the reproduction at one membrane of the vocal sounds directed against the other membrane. But this theory could not be translated into steel and copper, and Bell turned his attention to multiplex telegraphy. The basement of his house in Boston was fitted up as a laboratory for experimental research. One day a wire, snapping in two, sent a sound through another wire which had attached to each end a thin sheet-iron disc a few inches in circumference. Could that sound be repeated? Experiment gave an affirmative answer. Then arose the important query, "Could vocal sounds be transmitted thus?" A parchment diaphragm, with a sheet-iron button in the centre was stretched across the mouth of a thin metal cylinder about three inches in diameter. A glimpse inside that metal tube would have shown us features not unknown in to-day's perfected receiver—two magnets with poles wound with wire and, between the magnets, a small strip of soft iron. A precisely similar instrument, with a wire running from its coils, was left in charge of Bell's assistant, while Bell, with the wire connected with his tubular iron-cased telephone, ascended to the attic of his house. The assistant, a bright young man, was directed to remain in the laboratory and to keep the receiver at his ear, Bell, holding the diaphragm a few inches from his lips, said in ordinary conversational tone: "Can you hear me?" In a moment the assistant came bounding up the stairs. "Mr. Bell," he excitedly called out, "I heard your question plainly!" The telephone was born!

The P. and O s.s. Persia with the Outward London Mails of the 28th ultimo left Suez at 9-30 a.m. yesterday (Sunday) morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday morning the 15th instant. These mails have been delayed by the unfortunateaccident to the s.s. "Isis."

Colonel MacConachy, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Supply Department, left Simla on tour on Saturday.

Mr. Mant, C. S., who is expected back in October 16th, becomes Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

The Mahomedans of Bengal are offering up prayers everywhere for the recovery of the Sultan of Turkey.

Mr. Tollinton, C. S., due out in November 5th and Mr. Cater, C. S., will remain in Lahore for a month or two and will then go to Patiala for settlement of training.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who, as already mentioned, has been suffering from a slight attack of fever, was better on Saturday when his temperature was normal.

MR. J. H. RENTON the Ceylon Tea Commissioner in Europe, has been made Chairman of a new tea-distributing Company which has just been registered with a capital of £2,500.

The Calcutta Municipality is anxious to dispose of the Town Hall, and has suggested to Government that will be willing to hand over the property, if Government give it in exchange that plot of land on which the "CurzouGarden" is now situated.

THE Japanese are employing a military force of some magnitude in Formosa for the purpose of advancing the zone of civilisation, which still does not extend to the eastern section of the island. The proximate cause of this movement may be found in the recent murderous outrages by savages.

WE are informed that Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Acting Deputy Collector and the Guardian Instructor to the Minor Rajah of Pithapurain, Godavery, has been appointed Dewan of the estate, with effect from the 5th instant, when the estate was handed over to the Rajah by the Court of Ward.

PRINCE FUSHI MI with Admiral Dewa and several Japaneso Naval Officers will visit the Chinese Court in October, on the occasion of the cruise to the Chinese coast which is to be made by the Japanese Squadron with which Prince Fushimi is serving. This is the first historical instance of a visit of a Japanese Imperial Prince to the Chinese Court.

IN another column will be found notice of the issue of a four per cent. debenture loan of forty-five lakhs for the Karachi Port Trust. The debentures are to be issued in parcels of Rs. 500 and will be repayable in thirty years. Karachi Port Trust Debentures are included in the list of Trust investments under the Indian Trust Act and considering the progressive policy of the port authorities there should be no lack of application for the shares.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Wellington, N. Z. (September 15) that the initial experiment in State-provided workmen's homes which was started by the late Premier is so far a failure. Only three applications have been received for the twenty-five homes erected. Indications point to a gradual abandonment of the scheme.

The question of Mr. Fred. Gainsford's application for eight months' leave, without pay, came up before the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation last Saturday morning, but the Chairman withdrew the item saying that when arrangements were made he would bring up the matter again.

A REPORT from Mr. Maclagan, Chief Secretary Punjab, to the Government of India, Home Department, shows that the approximate Government expenditure caused by the earthquake of April 1905 in the Kangra district amounted to 15½ lakhs of rupees. The principal items were 4 1-4 lakhs for temporary buildings and repairs 7 lakhs for restoration and rebuilding, 1 1-2 lakhs remission of land revenene, cesses etc. In addition there was the loss on timber distributed for building, as figures for this head have not been supplied by the Forest Department.

A Dehra Dun correspondent sends us the following snake story.—A few days ago a hill-coolie was knocked down between the halfway house at Jherripani and the toll-bar near Rajpore by a huge python. The coolie had some Mussoorie luggage on his back and collided against the great reptile going while round a corner of a hill, the latter being evidently in the act of crossing from the hillside across the road into the ravine. As a result of the accident the coolie lay unconscious on the road till he was revived by a European coming down in a dandy. The trail of the python across the road measured about six inches in width, so that the reptile must have been quite half as broad again and fully fifteen feet long.

ADMIRAL Fournier, on the instructions of M. Thompson, French Minister of Marine, har prepared a report on the results of, and the lessons to be drawn from, the recent French naval manœuvres. In his report Admiral Fournier recalls the fact that the object of these manœuvres was, in the first place, to study the operations of naval warfare on the high seas, and, secondly, the best means of coast defence. He says that the operations on the high seas under the new tactics have been well executed and have given excellent results, notably the formation of squadrons for battle almost entirely without the use of signals, which is one of the principal features of the new system. With regard to coast defence, Admiral Fournier lays stress on what he considers the almost perfect efficiency of sub-marines in this respect. He is, therefore, of opinion that as great a number as possible of offensive submarines having a wide radius of action should be constructed, and declares that the submarine is the best auxiliary for large ships that could be imagined in operations off the coast. In conclusion, Admiral Fournier, in discussing the question as to whether the building of armoured vessels should in future be abandoned and only submarines constructed, says as far as France is concerned "my very decided opinion is that, far from one excluding the other, these two types of vessels, because of their extreme dissimilarity, can, when united, lend one another most effective and valuable co-operation."

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

Corruption in Government Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 6.

QUOUSQUE TANDEM!

This time, a year ago, the Sadar-courts were swept and cleaned, and this time, a year ago, a large piece of common cocoanut matting was hung out over the front verandah of the court-house,—presumably for an airing. Autumn gave way at last to Winter, Christmas came and went, moons waxed, waned, but still that piece of common cocoanut matting hung out over the front verandah of the first-floor of the court-house, but no longer(presumably) for an airing. Reforms were instituted; the Sadar-courts changed their name and their constitution; Mr. Beaman removed to Bombay; three Judicial Commissioners reigned in his stead; the lowly Registrar became a Magistrate of some not too elevated a class; but no promotion was found for that very senior piece of common cocoanut matting which still hung, forlorn and abominable to the view, over the front verandah of the first floor of the court-house to the right as you go in. The wootime of spring was here. How many insect broods must have been reared in the cosy shelter of that piece of common cocoanut matting which still drooped over the front verandah of the first floor of the court-house to the right as you go in from the dusty McLeod Road! The monsoon breezes worried and shook it hard and often, even changed somewhat its angle of suspense, but no more! The monsoon breezes have died away, perhaps of disappointed ambition! Still that common piece of cocoanut matting, dirty, discoloured, dingy, damnable but uncondemned, is draping unbeautifully the front verandah of the first floor of the Imperial Courts of Justice in Karachi! *Quousque Tandem!* Whatever its value once, our poorest thief (and he is, indeed, a poor thief!) would not be bothered to "purvey" it now. Justice is proverbially blind, but should all the minions of the law (a very different thing!) emulate the symbolic myopia of a mere abstraction? If a petition from our leading citizens fails to get this eye-sore removed, a few public-spirited persons intend to set whatever is the common cocoanut matting equivalent to a piece upon its head. May it be removed at least before its presence reveals further "Unrest in India" to the *Daily News*!

THE NEW MUNICIPALITY.

The following have been elected :—Mr. Gidumal Lekhraj, Mr Tirithdas Chandumal, Mr. Gidumal Fatehchand, Mr. Chotirmal Tirathdas, Pandit Sahijram Ganghadardas, Seth Kuverji Khimji, Mr. Srichand Vishindas, B. A., Mr. Thakurdas Fatehchand, Mr. Rahimutulah Lutif Ali, Mr. Nadershah Edalji Dinshah, Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Nasir Lutif Ali, Mr. Mulchand Kanramal Khilnani, Seth Abdul Rahim Saleh Muhammad, Mr. Framroz E. Panthaki, Dr. V. E. Nazareth, M. D., Mr. J. N. Brice, Mr. Raymond W. Cooper.

Karachi may thank its stars that there are also the following nominated members :—Mr T. L. F. Beaumont, President; Mr. J. S. Couper, Vice President; the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E.; Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mr. Yusif Ali Alibhai, the Brigade Major, Karachi Brigade; the Civil Surgeon, Karachi; the District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Karachi; Mr. J. P. Lobo, Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas, B. A., Mr. Shewaram Dewanmal, Mr. Ghulam Ali G. Chagla, Veterinary Doctor S. G. Haji, Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo, Mr. J. H. Khotari, Mr. Ghulam Husein Kasim.

It is to be regretted that deputations and petitions on behalf of certain Native gentlemen, who either would not or could not go up for election, have resulted in the exclusion of Messrs. G. Miller H. Mahan and Professor Shahani. Both of the two former gentlemen are at the head of local enterprises and know the town and its needs well. Their absence will reduce the number of Europeans on the board to only nine out of thirty-four members, which is hardly satisfactory since it means that the best material is not used for the public service. The friends of Professor Shahani urge with reason that no Indian is better fitted by ability, knowledge, and property stake for a seat in the Municipality. Certainly, the Professor is highly esteemed by all, and no one would suggest that he should join a clique and soil himself in the muck-heap of ward-electioneering as it is commonly practised here by our local "patriots."

OFFICIAL SECRETS.

An ugly feature resulting from the petty hates and jealousies rampant among the native would-be members is to be found in the fact that subordinates, both in the Collector's and in the Commissioner's Offices, were "induced" to betray the contents of official documents, as the following facts will prove. On Monday, 17th September, the Bazaar knew all the names of the persons recommended for nomination to the Commissioner in Sind by the Collector of Karachi; also that the name of a certain youthful orthodox Khoja appeared on the list in place of a personal enemy of his who expected to be re-nominated. On Wednesday, 19th September, the whole bazaar was discussing the fact that Mr. Younghusband, in the exercice of a very excellent discretion, had struck out the name of the youthful orthodox Khoja in favour of Mr. Ghulam Husein Kasim. Now the public is supposed to know nothing of these recommendations, and not even the names, till the list is officially given out. Perhaps family ties and caste funds, rather than pecuniary payments, were the cause of the leakage in these cases. But if clerks in public offices give away these secrets as readily and easily, in what are they to be trusted? Something should be done. At present the public has no guarantee against the most private and confidential matters being betrayed by vain fellows in Government employ, faithless to duty, untrue to their salt.

RABIES.

A pariah dog has bitten Dr. Kaka, Karachi's Health Officer. Inspection of the brute's brain and vertebra caused the medico to hasten at once to Kasauli for the Pasteur treatment. It is said that six other persons were bitten by the same animal. The pi-dog infests our town in swarms, chiefly owing to local prejudices against taking life. Owing to their numbers, the dogs are very badly fed, and mange and other diseases are noticeable in every business compound. It is to be hoped that this bite will have aroused Dr. Kaka to a proper sense of the situation, and that now at last pi-dog packs will be reduced in numbers.

THE ZOO.

Nowhere in India, it is said, are the larger carnivora better housed and cared for than here. According to an old story, the lion is a grateful beast, but it's ill depending on gratitude in brute or man. Our Arabian lioness's behaviour is in point. A coolie had entered the front part of the cage to clear it and had forgotten to bolt the door that should keep Her Arabian Majesty in the den behind. The lioness pushed through the unfastened door and, excited by the noise of the broom, flew at the coolie. The poor fellow was badly torn in the back and thigh and bitten in the arm. But for the energetic use of bamboo poles by the spectators, the man would have undoubtedly been torn to pieces. He was at last rescued in a terrible state, and sent to the Civil Hospital, where Major Grayfoot, I. M. S., hopes to patch him up satisfactorily. It appears that these coolies are continually being fined and beaten for omitting to take the proper precautions before entering the lions' and tigers' cages. It would be interesting to know if men tending dangerous beasts in Bombay are equally careless. Equally interesting it would be to know whose risk was the greater—the coolie's or Dr. Kaka's. If Dr. Kaka's, why fine and beat these coolies, who only risk their own bodies, and not the authorities who, by sparing the pariah dogs, risk the bodies and the minds of all of us?

THE REGATTA.

The members of the Karachi Boat Club held their annual Regatta on Saturday, 29th September. There was a large and bright attendance and some capital contests were witnessed. Mr. H. N. Couch acted as starter and umpire, and the judge, who had some close finishes to decide, was Mr. W. U. Nicholas. The following heats were decided before Regatta day:—

Pair Oars—for the Hart-Davies Cup.—F. S. Lindesay and G. M. Frost, coxed by Mrs. Chitty, beat W. H. C. Llewellyn and S. N. C. Webb, coxed by Miss Bayley—by half a length, after a hard rowed race.

G. T. Raikes and C. B. Goad, coxed by Miss Cooper, beat H. E. Growse and A. A. H. Beaman, coxed by Mrs. Travers, by a quarter of a length.

Pair Oars—Semi-final—I. W. Wrench and C. B. Beatson, (coxed by Humphrey, beat F.S.Lindesay and G. M. Frost, Coxed by Mrs. Chitty, by a length. C. B. Goad and G. T. Raikes, Coxed by Miss Cooper beat. G. Lucas and H. Sawer, coxed by Mrs. Grace, by six feet.

Single Sculling.—T. W. Wrench met H. C. Asbdown in the first race for this event. About two-thirds of the way up Ashdown got out of his course and fouled Wrench, thus losing an almost certain victory.

Dr. M. J. Jackson beat C. B. Goad in the second race, easily.

The Mixed Double Sculling produced two close and well rowed races, resulting in wins for Miss Bayley and Mr. Webb, coxed by Mrs. Rolland, against Mrs. Travers and Mr. Beaman, coxed by Mrs. Younghusband; and for Miss Humphrey and Mr. Wilson, coxed by Miss Chetham, against Mrs. Chitty and Mr. Lindesay, coxed by Mrs. Tate.

There being only two entries for the Fours (for the Boyce Combe Cup), there were no heats to be rowed.

In the finals on Regatta day the following were the results:—

I.—FOURS.—"BOYCE COMBE" CUP.

34TH (S W Bo) REGT.		MERCHANTS.
Bow—A A H Beaman	BEAT	*Bow*—T C Beaumont
2 S N C Webb		2 E A Pearson
3 C E G B Goad		3 H C Ashdown
Stroke—G T Raikes		*Stroke*—G M Frost
Cox—Miss Bayley		*Cox*—Mrs B Frank Jones,

by a length and a quarter.

Both crews had been unluckly in losing men in the week before the race. The merchants were far from rowed out, and had they only made their spurt a hundred yards earlier would have stood a fair chance of snatching a victory, so fast were they coming up at the finish. This is the first time the merchants have failed to win this event for four years.

II.—SCRATCH FOURS. (Post Entries.)

Miss Stuart Hunter's crew (G Lucas Stroke) beat Mrs. Ashdown's crew (F S Lindesay, 129th Batl. Stroke) by two feet only. It was a matter of which boat crossed the line on the Stroke!

III.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLING.

Stroke—Miss Bayley	BEAT	*Stroke*—Miss Humphrey
Bow—S N C Webb		*Bow*—G W Wilson
Cox—Mrs Chitty		*Cox*—Miss Chetham

by two lengths.

IV.—PAIRS—"HART-DAVIES" CUP.

T W Wrench	BEAT	C J Goad
Stroke—E B Beatson		*Stroke*—G T Raikes
Cox—Miss Humphrey		*Cox*—Miss Cooper

by three good lengths.

V.—SWIMMING RACE.—100 yards Handicap.

S. N. Webb (scratch) annexed a further trophy by winning from 14 competitors.

VI.—SINGLE SCULLING.

(Dr. M. Jackson beat T. W. Wrench in easy fashion.)

The prizes were distibuted by Mrs. Younghusband amid hearty applause, and with further cheers for that lady and for Mr. H. C. Ashdown, the hard-working Honorary Secretary of the Boat Club, whose efforts to make the day a success had succeeded so admirably, Karachi Society betook itself Gymkhana Club-wards.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 4.

THE CONTINGENT CONCERT.

There was a most delightful concert held in the Laik-ud-Daula Theatre on Saturday, when the Hyderabad Contingent Band, very ably conducted by Herr Schmidt, played, as it usually does, divinely. It is a pity that the room is so small for the full band, as those who were seated near the stage found the noise at times a little overpowering. We noticed Mr. Worgan and were sorry to hear he was not well enough to sing, as his songs have charms all their own, The "star" of the evening, of course, was Miss Macquoid, who sang charmingly. She was accompanied by the band in her song "The Erl King," which she sang very well. Her singing and acting are so far above the average that she carries her audience with her in whatever part she affects. We shall all miss her when she leaves us, as she intends doing shortly. Mr. Burn who sang in place of Mr. Worgan, has a very true and sympathetic voice and his singing always gives pleasure. Mrs. Ward soothed us with a very well rendered "Cavatina" —a violin solo: her technique is so good. Both Miss Macquoid and Mrs. Ward were dressed invwhite. It is a pity that the arrangements for the lighting of the stage are so bad, as the incandescent light is so hard and unbecoming and generally makes rouging a necessity, to take away from the intense pallor that the strong light gives to the face, and under any and every circumstance a woman should always look her best.

The following are a few hints always necessary to any one arranging a concert: first, that the concert should *begin* at the advertised time, irrespective of persons; thatthe stage should be carefully arranged with plants; that the lights should be effective and becomingly shaded; that the orchestra should not drown the songs; and that the concert should be limited to two hours. I am sure that were these hints adhered to, concerts would be more popular methods of recreation that they are at present.

SECUNDERABAD REGATTA.

On Saturday we were all bidden to the Boat Club to witness the regatta. It was a pity that the event should have fallen on the same day as the Balaclava sports at Trimulgherry, as none of the 13th Hussars Officers were able to attend. The boats evidently felt the weather, as all of them leaked: one sank just as the party were landing and one boat quietly subsided before the crew could reach the landing-stage.

The two canoes got swamped in the middle of the Lake. Fortunately, the occupants could swim and a boat was at hand, but excitement naturally ran high. The last race was rowed in the dark to add to the effect, but the fun of the thing was the Point, not the racing, and we all spent a pleasant afternoon, thanks to the Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, who was "At Home" on this occasion.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK.

We are glad to see that the bulletins issued give favourable accounts of Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk and that he is improving daily. The Polo Tournament, which was put off on account of his accident, will now take place on the 8th instant.

MRS. HANKIN'S "AT HOME."

There was a most enjoyable "At Home" given by Mrs. Hankin at her house on the 28th ultimo, when there was a very large gathering and some pretty frocks were worn. There was quite an exciting game of tennis between two well-matched couples: badminton and croquet also had their votaries; and of course several Bridge tables had their "partis." The grounds, though not extensive, lend themselves to a party of this kind, and the arrangements were really well carried out. In the evening, the shaded candles on the Bridge tables and the shaded lamps shewed off the ladies' dresses and gave a scenic effect to everything.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.

We have had regular September weather: Lovely mornings, but hot, cloudy, and stuffy afternoons, generally finishing up with a smart shower. Several people have been suffering from fever. The months of September and October are so trying here that it behoves every one who can to get away for a change. We were sorry to hear that Mrs. Little had not been well. We have missed her lately from several functions.

MR. FURDOONJI'S "AT HOME."

On the 1st instant Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur was "At Home" at Saifabad. His entertainments are always popular, and the fine afternoon tempted many to drive the long distances from Bolarum and Secunderabad.

NOTES.

Major and Mrs. Wellman have returned from Coonoor looking well after their trip.

We are glad to hear that Miss Bayley is better after the relapse she had, but sorry that Miss Nellie Evans is now laid up with typhoid. We have had quite an epidemic of typhoid here this year.

The Nawab Zaffar Jung has also quite recovered from his last serious illness.

We are all looking forward to the Polo Tournament next week. There ought to be some exciting play.

LATE M

SOCIALIST VENDETTA.

MR. HALDANE REPUDIATES KEIR-HARDIE

Master of Elibank Equally Emphatic

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE LIBERAL GATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Labour quarrel continues to absorb interest:

The Conservative papers declare that Government dare not any longer be silent in the face of the Proclamation of a Vendetta, and must admit that Mr. Keir-Hardie has numerous allies among their own supporters.

The struggle for Liberty and Socialism has begun.

The Liberal papers declare that if the Labourites carry the opposition to Liberalism to extremes, the present Parliament will be a failure and that another period of inaction will follow.

Fourteen new branches of Mr. Keir-Hardie's Party have been opened during last week. This is a record.

The Scottish Liberal Conference has passed a Resolution, by 55 against 34, declaring that the primary duty of the Liberals is strenuously to oppose all candidates not prepared to dissociate themselves from a Party, the avowed object of which is the complete destruction of the principles of individual liberty for which Liberalists have always contended.

The Master of Elibank, on the 27th and 28th of August, described the Socialists as in some respects a body of malignant wreckers who sought to destroy the Liberal Party and build up tyranny. If the Conference had not supported him, he would have resigned the Whipship.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Mr. Haldane, in a speech made at Peebles, ridiculed the assertion that the Liberals were under the heel of the Labour Party, which was hopelessly divided.

Mr. Haldane said he did not want better colleagues than the Labourites, but he added that half of them owed their return to the Commons to Liberal support. It was, he said, needless to trouble about Mr Keir-Hardie's theories on outside platforms, but if he brought them to an issue in the Commons, the country would soon see whether the Liberals were Socialist.

[In the *Labour Leader* there appears, under the heading "The New Danger," an article by Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., dealing with Mr. Haldane's recent pronouncement at Newcastle on "a nation in arms." Mr. Hardie says that the proposals of the Secretary for War "are such as will require the most careful watching and the most unflinching opposition from all friends of peace. By force of social pressure or other form of compulsion, the youth of the nation are to be 'induced' to undergo a military training as Volunteers. Thereafter they are to be retired into a reserved force, which is to be available as a supplement to the Regular Army when required for service at home or abroad. At a time when continental nations are growing weary of conscription, and are agitating for its abolition, we are having it insidiously introduced to this country under the special guise of broadening the basis of the Army. When it was proposed to tax food, that was described as broadening the basis of taxation; now when an attempt is being made to popularise universal military service, it is a similar phrase which is used to conceal the true meaning of the proposal. In fighting protection we had the aid of the Liberal Party; now, apparently, it is this same party which is to be used to foist a thinly-disguised form of conscription upon the nation. Mr. Haldane's past record is not such as to lead us to accept his suggestions in unquestioning confidence. He was among the most hard-mouthed supporters of the late war, and the head of the Liberal Imperialists who came so near wrecking their party beyond recovery. . . Militarism and all that pertains to it is inimical to the cause of progress, the well-being of the people, and the development of the race. The Labour movement of every country is still anti-militarist, with a strength born of deep intuitive conviction and a dear-bought experience. We in Great Britain will join with the democracies abroad in battling for the dethronement and overthrow of the war-god. We shall measure forces with Mr. Haldane and his time-serving allies, and it will be strange indeed if in the end we fail to be victors." The above telegram gives us Mr. Haldane's reply.]

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Matters have become critical between the Liberals and the Keir Hardieites.

The Scottish Whips have declared that no quarter will be given.

Mr. Haldane has repudiated the alleged Socialism in the Liberal Party.

THE CLYDE STRIKE.

Board of Trade Offers to Arbitrate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, has written to the Clyde strikers offering the services of a Board of Trade Arbitration.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

The "Times" on Germany's Efforts,

A MATTER FOR ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The *Times*, after urging the necessity of keeping watch on German efforts to develop commercial interests in Persia—which, as in Turkey, China, and Morocco, might become political—strongly recommends an Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding Persia on the lines of the Anglo-French Agreement concerning Siam, as conducive to the welfare of Persia and the furtherance of an Anglo-Russian understanding. But it is essential that no third party should be allowed a pretext for intruding on the Anglo-Russian *tete-a-tete*.

PREFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Bill Read a Second Time.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Melbourne Senate has read a second time the measure granting preference to British goods imported in British ships.

The Government motion opposing the White Labour provisions is defeated.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A telegram from Melbourne says that the conditions under which British goods must come in British ships will not apply till 1st August, 1907, with a view to giving importers notice.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION,

Peers and Pioneers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The list of members of the New British East Africa Association includes :—

The Marquess of Waterford, K. P.,
The Earl of Warwick,
General Sir William Manning, K.C.M.G.,
Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.,
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie.
Mr. John Cathcart Wason, M. P.,

By ARLEY

It will be remembered that the first intimation of the formal constitution of the new British East Africa Association was received through Reuter on the 1st instant, when we were informed that Lord Hindlip had become President, with Sir Charles Eliot as Vice-President. Now the addition of Lords Waterford and Warwick, with several well-known titled gentlemen (who, being Scots, will see that the spirit of enterprise is kept at concert pitch) lends further distinction to this notable Association, which is certainly the most aristocratic trading concern in existence—not forgetting the Chartered Company, which has the Duke of Abercorn at its head. It may be supposed by those well versed in the ways of City men that the noblemen who have consented to become members of the new Association are figureheads. Such, however, is not the case, for they are every one of them well acquainted with East Africa from residence in the country.

Lord Hindlip, the President, is the youngest of the group, he not having arrived at his thirtieth year. He is the head of Allsopps, the great Burton brewing firm which once boasted an annual profit of £486,000, and now loses about £40,000 a year. Ever since his Cambridge days East Africa has had a fascination for the young peer, and he has already started farming operations on his own. He has been a great traveller, and has shot big game in most parts of the globe. When he married Miss Agatha Thynne of the Bath family, two years ago, he took his bride off to Uganda for the honeymoon, Lady Hindlip being as keen on the chase as her husband. Lord Hindlip, by the way, is a great friend of the Duke of Abercorn, of the Chartered South Africa Company, and the Heir of Allsopps may have got his cue from the Duke. Anyhow he has planted his flag in a splendid country, where cocoanuts, rubber, gum copal, acacia, ebony, fibres, olives and figs are in profusion, and where there are endless forests of splendid timber upon which no white man's eye has ever rested.

The Earl of Warwick is also very keen upon British East Africa—or, rather, the East Africa Protectorate—which has an area of about 200,000 square miles, with Mombasa as its capital. Lord Warwick's son, Lord Brooke, has also been out there and imbibed the fascination of the country.

Lord Waterford is a little over thirty. He is a son-in-law of Lord Lansdowne, and therefore a nephew of the Duke of Abercorn, so that the new British East Africa Association seems almost like an offshoot of the Chartered Company. Both Lord Waterford and his pretty young wife have visited Uganda, and have had some sport there.

General Sir William Manning is, of course, the officer who took over the conduct of the Somali campaign when General Swayne went home ill. He probably knows East Africa better than he does Britain, if he has no great idea of business.

Sir George Mackenzie was the first administrator of the Imperial British East Africa Company's territories (now the British East Africa Protectorate.)

Finally there is Sir Charles Eliot, the Vice-President, who, though he may not go out to East Africa, will yet return to something very like his former labours. The squabble between Sir Charles and Lord Lansdowne over the question of the granting of concessions in the country is too recent to need detailing. Suffice it to say that Sir Charles resigned his position as His Majesty's Commissioner for the Protectorate and returned to England, to become a tutor at Oxford, where in former days he rivalled even Lord Milner and Lord Curzon in the list of his scholastic achievements.

As yet we have not heard of Lord Delamere as a member of the Board, although he has long been a pioneer in the country. He has, too, received the largest concession the Government has yet made—no less than 100,000 acres of grazing land. But grazing is by no means the only profitable concession that can be had for the asking. The new Association will presumably operate in the East African Protectorate, and not in British East Africa, spite of its name, for it is in the Protectorate that the prizes are to be won. Iron occurs mostly every where, mica and graphite are found in Ukamba where also have been found large deposits of carbonate of soda, while there are pearl-fisheries, gold mining and stock-breeding. With so many men of influence to the fore in the Protectorate confidence is sure to be inspired at home, and an era of activity in East Africa seems likely to begin.

ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT.

Incendiarism in Roumania.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Greek Church at Constantza, in Roumania, is ablaze. It is supposed to be another symptom of Anti-Greek feeling.

KRONSTADT MUTINEERS.

Nineteen Executions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Nineteen of the Kronstadt mutineers were executed yesterday morning.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

Assassination of General Starynkevitch.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

General Starynkevitch, the Governor of Simbirsk, has died from injuries received from a bomb explosion.

COURT-MARTIAL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Naval "Heroes."

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A Court-martial has opened at St. Petersburg on Admiral Nebogatoff, Commander of the third Baltic Fleet, also on the Captains and part of the crews of the vessels, the charge being that of surrendering to the Japanese without fighting.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Situation "Satisfactory."

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

An official statement made at St. Petersburg controverts the pessimist view of the *Temps* regarding Russian finance, and says that the object of M. Kokovtzeff's (Minister of Finance) letter to M. Stolypin was merely to point out the necessity for avoiding unauthorised expenditure and that there is every ground for viewing the financial situation favourably.

This statement is regarded as practically confirming that of the *Temps*.

THE EDALJI CASE.

ALLEGED CATTLE-MAIMER'S RELEASE EXPECTED.

"A Travesty of Justice."

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Edalji, the son of the (ex-Parsee) clergyman, who is undergoing seven years' imprisonment for cattle-maiming at Great Wyrley, is to be released shortly.

Everybody in Bombay is doubtless familiar with the case of the young Parsee solicitor Edalji, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for cattle—maiming at Great Wyrley in Staffordshire, where his father was vicar. The report of his expected release recalls the dictum by Sir George Lewis, the well-known solicitor, that Edalji was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. Two years ago Sir George said: "I will not allow myself to speak of the way in which his trial was conducted. "I have it on undoubted authority that every Member of Parliament connected with the legal profession believes, as I do, that that man is innocent; and I have no doubt that if a Court of Criminal Appeal had existed, and his case had been re-heard before it, he would have been a free man at this moment." Another well-known lawyer, Mr. R. D. Yelverton, of Pump Court, Temple, also emphatically stated his opinion on the Edalji case. He said:

"The charge against George Edalji was of having maimed a pony belonging to the Great Wyrley Colliery Company on the morning of August 18, 1903. Mr. Edalji was a young solicitor practising at Wyrley and in Birmingham, and in his legal studies he had taken, in each successive year, the highest prizes of the Birmingham and London Law Societies.

"He was, unfortunately, by birth a Parsee, and I have at the present moment in my possession and can produce for inspection a letter to his father from a prominent member of the Staffordshire police force, stating that such individual hoped to procure for young Edalji a 'dose of penal servitude.' I make no comments; I only state facts.

"The evidence produced at the trial, which took place before the second Court of Staffordshire Sessions, presided over by a county justice who had no pretence of legal training, was entirely police evidence of the worst description. The police produced sundry anonymous letters in which Edalji was accused of cattle—maiming, adultery, and other things—letters addressed to the police and to Edalji himself, and in the latter case by him handed to the police to discover the writer.

"These letters the police said were in the handwriting of Edalji—a most monstrous statement and utterly untrue. Since his conviction and sentence to seven years' penal servitude I several times demanded of the Home Office that I should be allowed to submit these letters to an expert, together with the undoubted writing of Mr. Edalji, but this request, following the habitual methods of the official mind, has been completely ignored—a piece of gross and manifest injustice.

"We have it as an incontrovertible fact, that since Mr. Edalji has been a prisoner other outrages have been committed in the same neighbourhood.

"One word as to the mode of trial. Here was a man charged with one of the most serious of felonies. He should have been committed for trial (if at all) to the Assizes, but he was sent to Quarter Sessions. Even there he was denied the right of being tried in the first Court.

"No wonder 10,000 persons, including at least ten King's Counsel, Sir George Lewis, Bart., also Sir Gray Hill, president of the Incorporated Law Society, and some hundreds of trained lawyers all over the part of the country where Mr. Edalji practised, have signed the memorials protesting against such a travesty of justice as this case presents. It calls aloud to Heaven for justice to be done to this much wronged man."

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Successful Speed Trial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The "Dreadnought," in her trials attained a speed of 21¼ knots, which is half a knot in advance of the estimate.

She is now the fastest battleship in the world.

The Admiralty announces that her manœuvring was exceptionally good; that her ease in steering and handling is remarkable, and that she is also a good sea-boat.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Right to Reverse.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Perth, said, that the Lords do not claim the right to obstruct, but the right to reverse, which is doubly necessary as the Closure in the Commons has prevented adequate discussion.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

Royal Princes Going to the Far East.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

At the end of October, a party of Danish Financiers, representing the East Asiatic Company will sail for Siam, China and Japan. Prince Waldemar of Denmark and possibly Prince George of Greece will accompany them.

LORD CROMER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Lord Cromer sails for Egypt on the 12th instant.

BRITISH TRADE.

British Imports Show Great Decrease.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The British imports for September amount to £45,068,557 being a decrease of £664,091.

The exports amount to £30,525,153 being an increase of £1,174,693.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The South African Footballers have beaten Durham by 22 to 4.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

The Kaiser and the Workmen's Grievances.

A NEW EXPLANATION.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The Kaiser's version of Bismarck's resignation has been published in Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs, where, it is stated, that the Emperor wanted to deal with the workmen's grievances, but Bismarck objected and intrigued among the Ministers, and finally the Kaiser demanded his resignation.

THE VANDEBILT TROPHY.

GREAT FATAL MOTOR RACE AT LONG ISLAND.

200,000 Spectators Present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The race for the Vanderbilt motor trophy over a course of 297 miles at Long Island, has been won by Wagner from France, who averaged over a mile a minute.

Two hundred thousand spectators were present. Seventeen competitors started. There was a chapter of accidents, the cars running off the course. One spectator was killed and four injured and one competitor was pitched out and is unconscious.

As we stated on Friday evening, an alarming series of practice incidents gave ground for gloomy anticipations of disasters during the actual racing. Three weeks ago Henry Dolbean, driving on a trial of the course on a 60-h-p. Mercedes, lost control in the narrow road, and charged a telegraph pole, smashing the car, which took fire and was destroyed. Dolbean and the mechanician were hurled several yards, and picked up stunned, but alive. Ernest Keeler, taking a sharp turn at too high a speed, ran into a tree, wrecking his car. A famous driver, while trying an enormous racing machine, ran off the road, and hit a telegraph pole without much damage. Next morning, however, having repaired his car, he tried again, and before he had developed full speed, the steering gear failed, and he hit a telegraph pole and smashed the machine into scrap metal. George Robertson, driving a monster car, skidded and ran into a telegraph pole sideways. The collision bent the car like a hoop, completely wrecking it and broke Robertson's thigh and the mechanician's wrists. Several minor accidents were enough to put two other cars out of commission and saw the elimination of the eight cylinder Maxwell, one of whose cylinders exploded while the car was travelling at full speed. Owen, the driver, was seriously hurt. The course is a dangerous one with bad roads, and many sharp curves, of which one, known as the Hairpin turn, is the most perilous.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TARIFF REFORM MEETING.

Mr. Chamberlain still Confident.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

At a meeting of the Tariff Reform Executive held yesterday, a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated 27th September, was read in which he said he was confident that the triumph of reform was assured.

THE "ISIS" AT PORT SAID.

Mails Transferred to the "Persia."

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The "Isis" has arrived at Port Said and transferred her mails to the "Persia" which sails this evening.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS.

Sir Alfred Jones Jubilant.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A letter has appeared in the *Times* from Sir Alfred Jones in which he refers to the cotton panic in Manchester and says he rejoices at the satisfactory results of cotton growing in West and East Africa and the West Indies. He leaves on the 29th December for the West Indies, taking a large party of spinners to show them what has been done and can be done there.

TORNADO AT NEW ORLEANS.

Great Damage in the Cotton Capital.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A fresh tornado has ripped a narrow path through five miles of the residential part of New Orleans. The damage done amounts to half a million dollars.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROME EXPRESS.

Five Persons Killed and Fifty Injured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

A telegram from Milan says that the Rome Express was derailed in a fog last night at Piacenza. Six carriages were smashed to matchwood and five passengers killed and fifty injured.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Report of Retirement Unfounded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed a correspondent that the report that he intended to retire from public life is devoid of foundation.

GERMANY AND MAROCCO.

Arrival of Herr Rosen at Fez.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The German Minister Herr Rosen has arrived at Fez on a special mission.

OUTRAGE AT MOBILE.

Two Negroes Lynched.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Two hundred masked men seized and hanged two Negroes in the custody of the Sheriff in a train near Mobile.

DUKE OF YORK'S STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The following is the result of the Race for the Duke of York's Stakes run to-day :—

Polymelus	1
Roseate Dawn	2
Kuroki	3

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

Accused Acquitted on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Babu A. Chowdhury, the District Judge of Hughli, disposed of the appeal which was preferred by one Upendra Kumar Ghose, one of the Howrah Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' agents, who had been convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Howrah and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 150 for blackmailing carters and gariwallas.

The Judge set aside the conviction of the Lower Court and acquitted the appellant.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Modus Vivendi between Britain and America.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Great Britain and America have agreed to a *modus vivendi* regarding the Newfoundland Fisheries.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Newfoundlanders are indignant at the direct conclusion with America of an imperial *modus vivendi* granting privileges to Americans in the Herring fishery.

The Press declares that Government and the people have been overridden roughshod and urges the Government to resist the bureaucratic action and stringently carry out the restrictive Colonial laws.

This arrangement is probably on the basis of the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 giving American subjects a footing of equality with British subjects, subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. The right of fishing retained for French subjects extends to every kind of fish, including bait, as well as shell fish.

RIFLE SMUGGLING.

Inter-Tribal Disaffection Beyond Peshawar.

FEUD BETWEEN SHIAHS AND SUNNIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

"The tribesmen beyond the Peshawar and Kohat borders are unquestionably much better armed than formerly," says the *Pioneer*, "and they seem to have little difficulty in obtaining breech-loading rifles from or through Afghanistan. Of late, arms bearing the American mark have been seen in the hands of the Afridis, and these are apparently Winchester Repeaters.

"A rifle which has the largest sale is that which has no mark or place of manufacture, but which bears a short inscription in Persian characters. It is supposed to be made in Belgium and smuggled into Afghanistan, whence it is secretly carried into the tribal country. There seems to be no effective method of checking the trade in rifles and ammunition, though a strict watch is kept for smugglers in the Persian Gulf. The trade is such a profitable one that it is likely to continue, particularly as Afghan officials do not appear to take much trouble in checking it in the Amir's territory.

"There is still dissension between the Shiahs and the Sunnis in the Afridi country, and some fighting has taken place at Barki in Tirah, where the rival parties have each appealed to other clans for assistance.

"An effort is being made by the Kama Mullahs from Ningrahar, west of Jellalabad, to put a stop to these quarrels. They have visited Tirah and preached the Unity of Islam, urging combination against any possible common enemy instead of wasting their strength by inter-tribal bloodshed. Their exhortations do not seem to have been effective, for the Afridi, as a rule, pays but scant attention to Mullahs.

"Other news from Tirah is that while the Jirgah was assembled at the bazaar, two men of the Zukka Khel clan were openly killed. They were supposed to have given information which had led to the arrest of certain offenders by the British authorities. An informer in Afridi country evidently runs risks that are almost unknown in India, and, unless he is equal to protecting himself, will most probably forfeit his life sooner or later."

RAID ON ZHOB LEVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 6.

The recent attack on the Zhob Levy Sowars escorting mails took place seven miles from the Mir Ali Khel.

The party afterwards sent out in pursuit followed the tracks of the raiders towards Wazirbagh.

A reward has been offered for their capture or for information concerning them.

It is believed that they are either Waziris or Sherannis.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Active Preparations at Agra.

CHAPTER OF INDIAN ORDERS TO BE HELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Several Officers have proceeded to Agra in connection with the preparation for the Amir's visit in January and the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, leaves Simla tomorrow to make certain preparations for the Viceroy's Camp.

It is believed that one of the events during the Agra week will be a Chapter of Indian Orders, which will probably draw a large number of Native Chiefs to the City.

MURDER BY A BENGALI.

Woman Dosed with Prussic Acid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

Chanchalla Rour, whose sudden death under suspicious circumstances created some excitement in the early part of this week, is now clearly shewn to have been foully murdered by a Bengali who visited her. The *post mortem* revealed no fresh facts in regard to the murder, but the result of the Chemical Examiner's analysis of the contents, the stomach showed that the poison used was prussic acid. The murderer is still at large.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Non-Arrival of Hon. Mr. Finlay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, the new member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, will not arrive in India till the end of the year. His Honour Sir J. D. LaTouche will remain in office as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett will remain in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department until Mr. Finlay's arrival.

OUTRAGE ON AN INDIAN GIRL.

Railway Guard Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The Guard of the East Indian Railway who was charged with outraging the modesty of an Indian girl while travelling from Benares to Howrah was unanimously found guilty by a European Jury and sentenced by the District Judge of Shahabad to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 50 was ordered to be given to the girl as compensation.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, during his tour in the hills, went for a short distance beyond Chini, being favoured by fine weather, except for the first five days of the journey. He will arrive on the 5th of November.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reminiscent Speech at Dharampur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, OCTOBER 6.

Their Excellences, accompanied by the Ladies Elliott, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Major Fielding, D. S. O., Captains Bulkeley and Lord Francis Scott left Viceregal Lodge by tonga for Kalka at 9-30 a.m. to-day. The following were present to bid them farewell: Sir A. T. Arundel, Captain Wylly, A. D. C., representing the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Young, representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Major Douglass, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Iremonger of the Punjab Police. On arrival at Dharampur they were met by Brigadier-General Clements, who conducted them to Sanawar, where they inspected the Lawrence Military Asylum. After inspecting the building they witnessed a gymnastic display, at the end of which His Excellency presented the prizes and addressed the boys, saying that he was glad to see them so healthy and strong, and that a healthy body made a healthy mind His Excellency remarked that it was a peculiar coincidence that once when he was inspecting in Canada he saw a man who was evidently an old soldier. He then spoke to him and found that he had been bugler to Sir Henry Lawrence and had been present, at his death. Their Excellencies at the termination of the speech had a great ovation, and proceeded on their journey to Kalka, en route for Quetta, where they arrive on Monday.

AT BIKANIR AND AGRA.

GREAT PAGEANT ARRANGED FOR THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 7.

During the Viceroy's visit to Bikanir a shoot will be arranged on the 23rd and 24th at Gajner, where many wonderful bags of sandgrouse have often been made. The Prince of Wales had good shooting there last year, and this season's birds should be numerous enough to satisfy the keenest sportsman.

During the Durbar at Agra, the Viceroy will hold Chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire. The ruling Chiefs of Central India, Rajputana and the United Provinces will be invited to the Durbar, and it is probable that some of their Imperial Service troops will take part in the military parade. At Rawalpindi in 1885 when the late Amir visited India there was a gathering of chiefs, and this precedent presumably will be followed at Agra.

CALCUTTA WORLD'S FAIR.

How the Idea was Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The following Communique is issued from the Office of the Honorary Secretary to Lady Minto's fancy fete :—The idea of organizing an entertainment on a large scale during the cold season of 1907 was first suggested at a meeting of the Committee of the Victoria Dufferin Hospital at Calcutta. The money for completing some very necessary buildings and other improvements in this institution being urgently needed their Excellency the Countess of Minto, who was present at the meeting, proposed to try and raise the sum required by means of a public entertainment to be held on the Calcutta Maidan, and from this idea has gradually developed the present undertaking by which it is hoped many charities may benefit. It was finally decided to hold a fete on the lines of that so successfully undertaken by Lady Northcote in Bombay, Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., who was Secretary to that fete was consulted and his ready help and advice has enabled a suitable scheme to be formulated by somewhat extending the original plan. We have been enabled to include many institutions besides the Victoria Dufferin Hospital, and the proceeds of the fete will now be apportioned to the various Calcutta Hospitals, both European and Native, and also to the Calcutta Nursing Association and Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. The inclusion of the latter society perhaps needs some explanation as Bengal does not come under Lady Minto's nursing scheme, but as a considerable number of the entertainments composing the Calcutta fete are being arranged for by Provinces outside Bengal it was decided to include the Indian Nursing Association in the distribution of its profits. The allocation of the total proceeds of the fete will remain in the hands of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, the President and the members of the Executive Committee, composed of representative ladies and gentlemen.

THE HAJ QUARANTINE.

Madras Mahomedans' Thanks to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

At a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Vaniyanbadi held on the 5th inst., a resolution was adopted conveying the hearty thanks of the Moslim community to His Excellency Lord Minto for having abolished the Haj quarantine at Bombay.

ARCHBISHOP'S JUBILEE.

Dr. Colgan Lays a Foundation-Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

To commemorate the Sacerdotal Jubilee of the Archbishop of Madras (Dr. J. Colgan) the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Church on the high road at Vepery was performed by His Grace yesterday.

SIR J. LA TOUCHE'S TOUR.

Opening of the New Canal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, after leaving Aligarh, will proceed to Agra for a few days and thence to Allahabad where the opening of the Ken Canal has been fixed for the 1st of December, after which His Honour will go to Lucknow for a week. He will then go into camp for about ten days and return about the 20th to Allahabad, where he will make over charge to the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett.

THE INSOLVENCY ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 6.

The *Sind Gazette*, commenting on the Bill to amend the Law as to Insolvents in places other than Presidency Towns, which was recently introduced into the Viceroy's Council, says that "if the Bill passes into Law, Merchants will be able to file their petitions as soon as it is clear that the debtor is really insolvent. Within a few hours of this application being put in it, will be possible to obtain an order vesting all assets in the Official Assignee. Thereafter it will be to the interest of creditors to work loyally together and not resort to the barbarous and unprofitable practice of trying to cut each other's throats. Any property that a debtor possesses will be immediately recovered and rateably distributed. There will be ample provision for not only punishing dishonest debtors, but also for permanently relieving persons who have, through sheer misfortune, fallen on evil days. We shall heartily welcome the new Act, and we trust its introduction will mark a new era in the commercial history of the City.'

THE Rajah of Pittapore, on coming of age, received possession of his State from Mr. J. A Cumming, the Collector of the Godavery.

SIMLA DAY BY DAY.

Mahomedans and "Swadeshi."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

THERE have been more features of interest in the political and official world in Simla this week than has been the case for some time past. On Friday, there was a meeting of the Legislative Council, which, though not in itself exciting, was noticeable, as such meetings this season have been but few. There is little ceremony about these assemblies in Simla. A round table encircled by carved wooden chairs stands in the middle of the Council Chamber, and into this room His Excellency the Viceroy, preceded by the A.-D.-C.-in-waiting, enters precisely at 11 a.m. The members of Council then troop in, shake hands with His Excellency, and file into their seats. The business is then proceeded with, the Viceroy at the close of each item of business, saying, "The question before the Council is so and so: those in favour of the measure will please say 'Aye' those opposed to the measure will say 'Nay.' I think the 'Ayes' have it." And in this manner the legislative measures of the Empire are disposed of one by one. On the occasion of the meeting on the 28th, the members of the Executive Council were one short of their usual number, Sir Lewis Tupper being absent, and this, to most of us, was the first intimation of the return of Mr. Hewett, the permanent incumbent of the Membership of Commerce and Industry. On the following Monday, Mr. Hewett reappeared in Simla, looking much better for his holiday and rest. He will, however, not be long at the Council Board, as he succeeds to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces in the middle of November. The future Lieutenant-Governor has brought out with him two magnificent "motors," in which he will, so far as possible, tour about in the United Provinces during his reign.

As regards Sir Lewis Tupper, it is surmised that the Secretary of State will grant him an extension of service till the close of the Telegraph Reorganisation Committee's labours; but the India Office is jealous of any extensions beyond the limits of the authorised thirty-five years' service, as there are always other officers whose promotion and prospects are injuriously affected by such extensions, but there are precedents for such a course, and, on the whole, it seems most probable that Sir Lewis Tupper will be retained until the investigations and the report of the Committee shall be completed.

On Saturday the finals of the Durand Football Tournament were played off, the winners, as already telegraphed to you, having been the Cameronians' team. The final game was not very exciting and no particularly good play was shown by either of the competitors. What was more remarkable than the form displayed by the competing teams was the enormous crowd, for Simla, who watched the progress of the game. General Scott at its close gave a brief history of the institution of the Tournament, and of the fate of the Trophy, or rather Trophies, which have been so kindly given by Sir Mortimer Durand, the originator of the annual contests. Lady Minto then distributed the prizes, which consisted of cups, medals, and money, and finally the Viceroy briefly addressed the winners. On Sunday the various teams went down the hill, the Simla-Kalka Railway running special trains to accommodate them, and the little camp on the slopes of Annandale folded its tents and silently slipped away. The gate money this year has been enormous, more particularly on the last day, when the management took many of us by surprise by suddenly doubling the entrance charges. The result has been a most substantial balance, which, it is understood, it is the intention of the Committee to employ in erecting a rest camp of huts on the Annandale road, where soldiers will in future be accommodated much more comfortably than is the case at present.

On Sunday, partly owing to the lovely weather and partly to the prospect of a ride home in the moonlight, practically the whole of juvenile Simla started off picnicing among the surrounding hills, and in every shady glade in Kufri, Mashobra, and Mahasu gay luncheon parties were to be met with.

On Monday the All India Mahomedan Deputation waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and presented their address. No less than thirty-five delegates wended their way to Viceregal Lodge. Most of the members of the Deputation were in ordinary European clothes and were evidently bent more on business than display, but the Patiala representatives were in Indian dress and so also were the Malik Omer Hayat Khan, and Khan Bahadurs Ali Choudry and Ahmed Mohiuddin Khan. The delegates listened most attentively to the Viceroy's reply to the address, and at each sympathetic reference to the desires and wishes of the Delegates, the applause and cries of "hear hear," were, unanimous. In the afternoon there was an impromptu Garden-Party in the grounds of Viceregal Lodge, H. E. the Viceroy standing in a shamiana on the lawn and giving to most of the representatives a short personal interview.

The accounts given by some of the Delegates of the position of affairs in different parts of the Empire show, if not exaggerated, a very deplorable state of affairs. The boycott against Mahomedans who will not join the Swadeshi movement is in many places of the most stringent character. Creditors, it is stated, are urged to put into practice every legal device to ruin them; they can get no legal assistance should they wish to appeal to the courts on any subject; and every sort of obstacle is placed in the way of their enjoying the ordinary amenities of life. In these matters, it is most difficult for a Government, however, well disposed to interfere. The experiences of Captain Boycott in Ireland showed how life could be made almost unbearable by simple obstruction, yet without infringing any legal enactment whatever; and the only solution of the present difficulty is for the Mahomedan community to make themselves independent of their hostile surroundings.

In the matter of gaieties there is no relaxation. The *Belle of New York* is still running at the Gaiety Theatre, and every night the house is crowded and every night the performance improves and becomes crisper and livelier. On Monday some forty-five members of the U. S. Club gave a most charming dance at the Town Hall: there were about 300 guests present and dancing was kept up until past two o'clock on Tuesday morning. In the evening of the same day the staff of His Excellency the Viceroy gave a small dance at Squire's Hall. The Staff have the great advantage of having electric light at their disposal, which gives them a great initial advantage; but even giving full allowance for this, the decorations were most beautiful, and a prettier dance has not been given this year. On Wednesday evening there was a large dinner at Viceregal Lodge, at which H. E. the Viceroy said farewell to Sir Arundel Arundel, his senior member of Council, and last night Lord Kitchener gave a small dance.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

Dacca not Abandoned as a Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

There is not the remotest idea of abandoning Dacca for Chittagong as the capital of the new province. Provision, however, has been made for two Government Houses, one at Dacca and another at Chittagong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER .

The report as to the stopping of work on Government buildings at Dacca finds no confirmation in Simla.

The plans of the Dacca Government House and of the Secretariat are still being proceeded with, as also are the designs for the small residence at Chittagong.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6

The statement of approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways shows that there has been an increase of 62 lakhs compared with the same period, 1st April to 22nd of September, last year.

The G. I. P. system and the North-East Madras line are the only systems which exhibit any serious decrease.

The Simla-Kalka Railway is again in full working order and receipts for the week ending 22nd September equalled Rs. 25,900 as compared with Rs. 13,991 for the same week last year.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The first of the second series of the popular extra meetings was held under favourable conditions to-day. The weather was perfect and it drew a large attendance and as usual both the enclosures were packed. There were bad upsets in the first and fourth races, but the punters got their own back in the other races, with perhaps some additions.

The programme opened with the Maiden Plate, in which the hot favourite Wadi was nowhere and an outsider Settler ably ridden by Southal won at a close finish from Caravan. The Consolation Plate for which ten horses ran provided both sensation and incident for the day. The race which was once run and won by Presbyterian was ordered by the Stewards to be re-run as it was proved on enquiry that no start was given or rather the starter at the release gate waved the flags and as immediately lowered it to countermand the start. Cossack and two others were caught up in the wires and Forster had his cap lifted off. The race was run a second time after the last race which again produced a further sensation. Williams, who was riding Metal Maid, laid an objection against the winner, Presbyterian, for hustling him in the rails and which prevented him from using his whip. The stewards held an enquiry at which all the riders in the race were examined and they, after long consultation among themselves, overruled the objection to the relief of the majority of the punters who had backed Presbyterian heavily in the second running, although it was also a heavy dissappointment to some who had laid big sums in the first running on Metal Maid.

Evans had a second win on Bandit II. in the Arab Consolation Plate in which the favourite Peculiar was placed fourth. In the Gentleman's race Pasha, fresh from his triumphs of Belgaum, annexed one more prize, leading from start to finish with its owner in the Saddle. Admiral Crichton was the favourite in the October Plate and he won to the joy of all punters. Hoyt ride an excellently judged race on Whiteface and only becoming prominent near the stand, came out nicely and won with something to spare in the Selling Plate.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed, A A Saif and L. K. Kapadia's b a h Settler, 7st 12lbs .....Southal 1
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan 8st (carried 8st 11lb), J Taylor 2
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 11lb) .....F Manley 3
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Poniard 8st .....Kamad 4

Also ran :—Young Kohinoor 9st 2lbs; Calcutta 8st 4lbs (carried 8st 5lbs); Wadi 8st 3lbs; Turn of Luck 8st 1lbs Surbid 7st 13lbs; Sugger 7st 12lbs; Nooman 7st 10lbs; Redlips 7st 4lb.

BETTING :—4 to 1 against Wadi, 5 to 1 each Nooman and Shanwar, 6 to 1 each Calcutta and Poniard, 7 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 12 to 1 Settler, 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 against others.

THE RACE :—From a good start, Turn of Luck followed by Shanwar led for a few yards, then Shanwar replaced him and at the half mile Nooman followed by Wadi passed them. At home turn both fell back and Settler came through and though hotly challenged by Caravan in the distance, Settler won by a head. Half a length divided the second and the third.—Time 1 m. 23 2-5 sec.

Winner trained by Owner.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's ch a g Presbyterian 8st 7lbs Evans 1
Mr F Main's b aus m Spirea carried 7st 12lbs .....Fisher 2
Mr J Morris' b aus m Metal Maid 9st 2lbs F Williams 3
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Gum 8st 6lbs.....Robinson 3

Also ran :—Cossack 9st 13lbs; Harpist 8st 13lbs; Epitome 8st 4lbs; Freelance 8st 11b; Resident 7st 11b; Jubilant 6st 13lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Presbyterian, 3 to 1 Metal Maid, 4 to 1 Gum, 6 to 1 Resident, 7 to 1 Jubilant, 12 to 1 each Cossack and Harpist and longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—The race, which Presbyterian won by keeping a lead from start to finish, was objected to owing to alleged hustling and the stewards declared that the race should be re-run after the last race.

SECOND RUNNING :—Presbyterian took the lead from the outset and in the distance Metal Maid on the rails and Spirea from outside challenged him and after good race home Presbyterian won by half a length, Metal Maid and Spirea made a dead heat for the second place.—Time 1m. 3 1-5sec.

Winner trained by Blench. An objection was laid by Metal Maid's jockey, F. Williams, against Evans on Presbyterian for hustling him in rails as he could not use his whip. The objection was over-ruled by the stewards after enquiry.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for arabs which have not won flat race, value Rs. 900 or over, since 31st March. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs. Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit 8st carried 8st 11b .....Evans 1
Mr Abdul Mohsin Mahomed's g a h Rummah 7st 11lbs .....Southal 2
Mr Khalil bin Dooree's ch a h Makhool 7st 4lbs carried 7st 7lbs .....Vining 3
Mr Mulraj Khattau's b a h Peculiar 8st 9lbs...Foster 4

Also ran :—Skylark 9st 5lbs; Mooreed 9st; Young Kaiser 8st 6lbs; Eed 8st 4lbs; Dublin 7st 12lbs; Sheila 7st 11lbs; Panala II 7st 7lbs; Sir Jamal 7st 5lbs; Robin Hood 6st 7lbs, carried 6st 8lbs.

BETTING—4 to 1 against Peculiar, 5 to 1 Eed and Bandit II 8 to 1, Rummah, Dublin and Sir Jamal, 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—From a level start Bandit II showed out for a hundred yards, then was joined by Makhool and latter led from the six furlongs. At the home turn Bandit II, again took lead and maintaining it won by a length. Rummah coming with a rush in the straight secured second place, three quarters of a length from Makhool.—Time 1 m. 54 2/5 sec.

Winner trained by Cowasjee.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arabs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr W Williams' b ag Pasha 10st 8lbs.....Owner 1
Mr W Orr Paterson's g a h Mishall 10st 3lbs...Mr Passey 2
Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's g a h Breakaway 10st 11b Mr Dunn 3
Mr Morison's g a h Lomond 11st...Captain Hopwood 4

Also ran :—Little Gallant 11st 4lbs.; Surhan 9st 9lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Breakaway, 4 to 1 each Lomond and Pasha, 6 to 1 Mishall and 10 to 1 Surhan.

THE RACE :—All jumped off together shortly after Pasha took clear lead from rest followed by Mishall and Lomond with Surhan last. At the home turn Breakaway joined Lomond, Pasha still leading won by five lengths, one length between Mishall and Breakaway who were placed second and third.—Time 1m, 26 1/5 sec.

Winner trained by Mr. Gillies.

OCTOBER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton 7st. 8lbs..... Kamad 1
Mr Murdoch's b e m Edie 6st. 7lbs. carried 6st 13lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 7st 0lb carried 7st 11b ..... F Manley 3
Mr P B Avasia's br g Testwood 9st 3lbs ... Vining 4

Also ran,—Applause 9st 0lb and Shotover 8st 7lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Admiral Crichton, 3 to 1 Testwood, 4 to 1 Edie, 7 to 1 Shotover and Tubal Cain and 10 to 1 Applause.

THE RACE :—From a perfect start, Shotover took a long lead from rest and kept it till the three furlongs where he was joined by Edie, Tubal Cain and Admiral Crichton. At the home turn Admiral Crichton drew away followed by Edie and Tubal Cain and won by two lengths, one length between the second and the third.—Time 1. 46 2/5 sec.

Winner trained privately.

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, and 3rd Rs 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st W I. 8lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Allowances—Ponies which have never won race value, Rs 150 or over 5lbs. Landing allowance as per General Conditions. Distance 1 mile.

Mr C E Taylour's b a h Whiteface carried 8st 3lbs A Hoyt 1
Mr A B Oomer's bl a h Sabig 8st 11b...Omarkhan 2
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 7st 9lbs .....Heeroo 3
Mr Vaid's ch a h Court-Martial 8st 11b .....Melsom 4

Also ran :— Waddler carried 8st 5lb Gazette carried 7st 10lbs, Faugh-a-Ballagh carried 7st 7lbs.

BETTING :—Evens Whiteface, 4 to 1 against Sabig 5 to 1 Napolean 6 to 1. Court-Martial, and tens and twenties against the others.

THE RACE:—Napoleon and Waddler cut out the work from the start to the home turn where Waddler fell back, and Whiteface and Sabig joined Napoleon. Turning into straight they raced abreast and in front of the stand Whiteface drew away and won by one and a quarter length. A length separated the second and the third.—Time 53 4/5 seconds.

Winner trained by Bleach.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Athletic Sports.

The students past and present of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute held their annual sports in the grounds of the College at Byculla on Saturday evening. This function is always a popular one and as usual it attracted a very large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Rt. Mrs. J. E. Mackenzie, Mrs. T. S. Dawson, Mr. W. Phillips, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. B. Daookhana walla and others. An excellent card of 15 events was provided, but three of them had to be held over owing to the lateness of the hour, and will come off at some future date. Each of the events was keenly contested, three of them, the 100 yards sackrace, 100 yards obstacle race and the breaking of the chatties, being very interesting. The arrangements for the occasion were excellent and did every credit to the officials, Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, D. Sc., Ph. D., President Mr. T. S. Dawson, Honorary Secretary, Mr. V. A. Fernandez, the Treasurer, and the Members of the Committee. Mr. W. Phillips kindly acted as referee and the Judges were the President and the Honorary Secretary, starters Messrs. A. V. Darookhanawalla, and J. C. Raposo, the stewards being Messrs. Samarthkar, D G. Apte and J. A. Anklesaria. The following were the results of the various events.

100 Yards Flat Race.—N. B. Lam 1, H. D. Roy 2, G. N. Dutt 3.

100 yards Hurdle Race.—G. N. Dutt 1, Jamkhandikar 2, S. C. Roy 3.

Putting the Weight,—Doreswamy 1, S. M. Pantambaker 2.

1 Mile Cycle.—Ajankia 1, J. D. Writer 2, E. B. Morris 3.

Long Jump.—Jamkhandokar 1, Moghee 2.

100 yards obstacle Race.—Jamkandikar 1, Dutt 2.

Wrestling on Horse Back.—Sane 1, Molick 2.

¼ Mile Flat Race.—Girmoji 1, Mootane 2.

Breaking the Chatties.—Vernon 1, Aljan 2.

Legged Race (divided in two).—Ramrao and Lam 1, Rojan and Mehta 2.

1 Mile Flat Race (ex-students).—Kothare 1, Padhya 2, Mulla, 3

At the conclusion Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (who is a member of the Board, and also takes keen interest in the branch of practical engineering which is endowed by the Jamsetjee family) kindly distributed the prizes which consisted of useful articles, to the successful competitors. This pleasant function being over, Sir Jamsetjee thanked the President and those responsible for a very pleasant evening's entertainment. Three cheers were then called for Sir Jamsetjee, which were heartily responded to. The Victoria Band was in attendance and played selections of music during the evening.

CRICKET.

HYDERABAD HINDUS vs SHOLAPUR.

A two days' cricket match was played on the 28th and 29th September between the Hyderabad Hindu team which recently visited Sholapur, and the Sholapur combined team. The match ended in a well contested victory for the Hyderabad team. The Hyderabad team was captained by Mr. Ambadass, the bowler of Hyderabad, and the Sholapur team was represented by Mr. Thambakar. The Hyderabad team having won the spin of the coin took first service of the wickets and scored 127 in their innings, Scores :—

HYDERABAD HINDUS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Balakrishna, A, c Kamday, b Kumar	19	c Jackson, b Kumar ..	35
Arunachellam, c Jackson, b Tukaram	4	l-b-w, b Jackson	11
Seetharam, b Tukaram	19	b Jackson	17
Dewsekar, b Tukaram	26	b Kamday	16
Ragoba Rao, b Jackson	1	not out	22
Ambadass, c Gilule, b Kamday ..	26	not out	19
Balkrishna, A, run out. b Kamday	2		
Karwarkar, c Jackson, b Kamday,	3	did not bat	
Subba Rao, c Dubois, b Kamday...	13		
Bheema Rao, not out	5		
Gulab Singh, c Kamday, b Kumar.	0		
Extras.....	4	Extras.....	3
Total....	127	Total....	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kamday	15	4	39	4	8	1	15	1
Kumar	13	0	33	2	15	5	49	1
Jackson	4	1	15	1	7	0	30	2
Kasur	3	1	27	3	8	0	26	0
Kasur	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Thamdar	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0

SHOLAPUR TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jadhar, b Ambadass	23	c Gulab Singh, b Seetharam	2
Mahadkar, b Ambadass	2	b Ambadass	3
Tukaram, c Ragoba Rao, b Ambadass	14	b Ambadass	0
Gilule, l-b-w, Ambadass	1	c Ragoba Rao, b Ambadass	0
Thanadar, l-b-w, b Seetharam	3	c and b Ambadass	24
Kasar, c Gulab Singh, b Ambadass	5	b Ambadass	3
Kamday, c Ragoba Rao, b Ambadass	5	c Ambadass, b Seetharam	1
Jackson, c Bheema Rao, b Seetharam	1	c Ambadass, b Seetharam	24
Dubois, not out	11	c Gulab Singh, b Seetharam	32
Tambakar, b Ambadass	1	c Gulab Singh, b Ragoba Rao	3
Kumar, b Ambadass	3	not out	0
Extras.....	2	Extras.....	1
Total....	71	Total....	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ambadass	17	4	38	8	22·2	8·3	29	8
Seetharam	15	4	25	2	15	1	42	4
Ragoba Rao	2	0	5	0	4	2	8	1
Bheema Rao	...	...	...	...	4	0	13	0

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 6.

In the Kolar Gold Fields Club vs. the Bangalore Gymkhana Match to-day, the latter team won the toss and batted first; but owing to the heavy rain during the previous night and the sodden state of the ground, it proved a bad day for batting and wicket.

Jolly's 18 and Bridge's 23 were the best scores, Walters taking 6 and Grundy 3 wickets each, when an adjournment was made at 1-30 p.m. for lunch.

Bangalore's total was 9 wickets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 6.

The cricket match between the Kolar Gold Field Club vs. Bangalore Gymkhana was concluded this evening, Kolar winning on first innings by 78 runs, Bangalore's first innings closed for 73 runs. Kolar went in first, Venther scored 151; Bocquets 22; Richards 30; and Clarkes 75, being the best scores. Clark's innings was a fine one, notwithstanding a few chances which he gave. He went in when the third wicket was down and stayed till the end, when he was caught at long field. Bridges for Bangalore took 3 wickets for 44 runs. Bangalore commenced second innings at 4-30 wanting 78 runs to save the innings from defeat. Stumps were drawn at 5-45. Bangalore scoring 67 runs for 9 wickets, Captain Joicey's 24 was best score. Richards for Kolar obtained 6 wickets for 20 runs, Smith 2, wickets for 6 runs. Walters took 1 wicket for 38 runs.

TELEGRAPH SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

The Bombay Recreation and Telegraph Sports Team concluded a very successful week's visit this evening with farewell entertainments given by the Madras Comrades.

The Bombay men won the Shooting match; Madras won two Billiard matches out of three; the Tennis honours were divided and the Football match resulted this morning in a draw and one goal.

All Bombay defeated the Madras Cricket team yesterday by an innings and 29 runs.

MRS. PATERSON'S ILLNESS.

Much Sympathy Felt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

Sympathy of all Poona is with Colonel Stanley Paterson, 93rd Highlanders, whose wife is now ill with enteric. It was only the other day that Mrs. Paterson recovered from very serious illness but before she could rise from her sick bed enteric set in. What intensifies the painfulness of the case is the fact that she was about to proceed home after her recovering from her original illness.

BY THE WAY.

In spite of the reforming zeal of the Japanese, Formosa remains still to civilise. It occupies a position unparalleled in all the world. Round about its coast is a civilisation six centuries old; in the mountainous centre of the island savagery in its most primitive form remains unreformed. The island is only 235 miles in length and less than a quarter of that in breath, yet within its confines are peoples as distinct in race and habit as if seas rolled between. The vegetation is rich and abundant; the island has over twoscore species of birds unknown to any other land. It has minerals and fruit and tea and sugar, and everything to make man happy. Only the worst of its men are bad indeed.

A LASTING FEUD.

So far as civilisation has pressed inland, cultivation has prospered. After that occurs an interregnum of ten miles where sterility reigns supreme. After that, again, comes the domain of the savage, with his rough husbandry. But in that ten-mile zone, savage and civilised meet—when they are not at war—to trade. There it was that Sir Edward Malet stopped to change guides when he made his journey into the heart of the savage region. For guide he had to get a woman who was the wife of a civilised Chinaman, but related to one of the savage chiefs in the hills. She would not enter the territory of her ancestors unless two other women consented to accompany her; male guides were not permitted to go, even had they been willing. There had been a foray on the previous evening, and a couple of savages had been beheaded. But that made no difference. It was all in the day's work. All that had to be done was to get the password, which, in fact, was the cry of a bird, and is changed every day. Sir Edward found the natives by no means bad fellows, and they evidently liked him.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

Heading the story of the capture of the coiners in Paris, one quite expected to find that not only were the culprits students at the Sorbonne, as was the case, but that the coining had been surreptitiously carried out at one of the laboratories there, quite as surprising a thing once happened in London. The capital was flooded with base coin, and the authorities were at their wits' end to discover the culprits. For a long time the latter worked in security; until early one morning a surprise visit was paid to the cells of Newgate Gaol. Then the murder was out. One of the prisoners, they found, had been carrying on a coining business on a large scale. Confederates at large had been in the habit of taking to him rough copper discs, which he at night converted into counterfeit shilling and half-crowns. Several prisoners helped him, and so large a business had he done that when discovered he had 2142 false shillings ready for launching. Other coiners, it was found, when in danger, had been in the habit of carrying their plant to Newgate and leaving it there with their chief.

HIDDEN EVIDENCE.

The voracity of the shark whose feat has just been reported is another piece of evidence telling against the optimist who in the *Times* the other day rather poohpoohed the story of this fish's man-eating propensities. You cannot well hang a shark, but he has earned a name bad enough to make him merit the punishment. It is interesting, therefore, to find in the heart of London a testimony to his well-doing. At the United Service Museum, Whitehall, they preserve the head of shark and a tin box, and the story of both. In the neighbourhood of the West Indies a craft was held up as a slaver and taken into Port Royal. Before she was caught something was thrown overboard, so that when search of her was made not a shred of incriminatory evidence could be found. The trial seemed certain to be decided in favour of the owner of the craft, and put him in the way of recovering heavy damages. But while the subject was still under discussion there came to port another vessel which had witnessed the chase and capture. They brought with them a shark which they had caught. In it was found a tin box containing the slaver's papers, which it had caught and swallowed when it was thrown overboard. That convicted the slaver, and made sure the preservation of the relics which the museum has for so many years possessed.

AN HONOURABLE MAN.

Mr. Bryan is not the first American who has refused to avail himself of the pecuniary advantages possible to one filling, as he does, so favourable a position in public regard. Brave old Admiral Farragut, when he had done all the work which his country needed at his hands, and was looking to a comfortable retirement, was exposed to what many men would have found a serious temptation. He was offered £20,000 to allow his name to be placed on the list of directors of a company in process of formation. He refused the bribe and the position. "I know," he wrote, "that the company would not hold me liable for any financial responsibility, but, in the case of failure, it could not prevent the suspicion falling upon me which naturally belongs to a director of such an institution. And to say that I had nothing to do with the management would not exonerate me in the estimation of those who had taken shares upon the ground of my being a director." He declined, therefore, to enter into any business for which he had neither the necessary time nor ability, and the cheque went back with his answer.

"UN GRAND HOMME DE POLITIQUE."

M. B-E. writes: "Thus two Frenchmen, each holding a very high administrative position, spoke of King Edward to me the other day in Paris. And such is the general verdict of thinking people in France; whilst country folks and the man in the street reiterate with delighted insistence: 'Ah! your King, we like him well, because he loves France!' Public men and politicians acknowledge the consummate statesmanship which, whilst strictly kept within the limits of constitutional monarchy, has completely changed the face of European politics and placed England once more at the head of nations."

AMERICAN DUMPING NEAR HOME.

Sanitary engineering must be lamentably behind the times in New York, judging from the way in which that municipality is at present disposing of its refuse. According to a leader in the *Evening Post* of that city, it is "giving away (through the picking privilege,) and throwing away (by the dumping of ashes,) the fuel that would burn all of its garbage and light all of its streets; polluting its own waters, and distributing noisome rubbish upon its seaside pleasure-grounds." Most of the refuse, it seems, is taken in scows out to sea, but so near the shore as to result in "the enrichment of Long Island and New Jersey beaches by a fauna and flora of a varied sort; invariable, however, in being disgusting and unhygienic." The *Post* advises the appointment of a Commission for the discovery of a more satisfactory method.

ENGLISH PLAYERS' FORTUNES.

The highly substantial fortune of £80,000 left by Mr Toole recalls large sums left by other noted English players. As in the case of Mr. Toole, the stage has seen little of the late Mr. John Sleeper Clarke for some years previous to his death; yet his personalty was sworn at a sum exceeding £61,000, a large section of his fortune having accrued from his admirable performance of Major Wellington de Boots in "The Heir-at-Law." Mr. David James, the world-famed butterman in "Our Boys," left nearly £55,000. Mrs. Sara Lane, at one time a talented actress but of later years known as the manageress of the Britania Theatre, Hoxton, left nearly £160,000. Turning to actors of olden days, the nearest approach to the fortune left by Mr. Toole would seem to be the sum of £70,000 and upwards made by David Garrick, whose famous contemporary, Edmund Kean, for several years made £10,000 per annum by his performances at Drury Lane.

"REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!"

A mild challenge went out from a daily paper quite lately, in this season when registration agents and would-be electors are invading Revising Barristers' courts, as to whether anyone could say offhand whose "flaming brain" invented the cry, "Register! register! register!" it came, of course, from Sir Robert Peel when addressing an election dinner to his constituents at Tamworth in 1837. He urged his friends to register so that they might not be trampled "under the hoofs of a ruthless democracy." Some persons, he added, recommended agitation, but his advice was "Register! register! register!"

KING EDWARD'S TELEGRAMS.

Although no statistics are published concerning the number of telegrams sent out in King Edward's name in the course of the year, an estimate of 20,000 is likely to be well within the mark, according to a writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*. This would give a daily average of sixty, and this number includes only those messages, either in secret code or in plain language, which are signed either by his Majesty or by his private secretary, and deal with matters of domestic interest or public concern. In addition to these there are endless messages sent out by the great officials of the household to the members of the Royal establishment, to railway managers, the police headquarters, tradesmen, and the like, on the personal business of the Royal Family.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN JEWELLERY.

There are fashions in jewellery as in most other things, and the new season's designs show many changes both for men and women's wear. In the first place more jewellery will be worn than formerly, and although so far as the stones go it will be of a comparatively inexpensive character, there is a great demand for fine workmanship and replicas of old settings. The silversmith, the goldsmith, and, most of all, the enameller, may look forward to a prosperous season. The jewel case of the more man may assume considerable proportions this season. The perfectly plain gold link will be one of the favourite designs, but the tartan enamelled link is actually the newest. Revivals of old fashioned designs, especially Louis XV. and XVI., are approved for the scarf-ring, intaglio and cameo rings being in high favour. Waistcoat buttons, however, provide the man of fashion with an excellent opportunity of exercising his taste in coloured stones. Sets of Jade buttons, Chinese for preference, are being made for the winter season; mother-of-pearl is also to be used, but the top-note of fashion in waistcoat buttons is the amethyst button. Queen Alexandra early last season restored the amethyst to favour so far as her own sex went, and now, plainly set in a narrow rim of dull gold, sets of amethyst buttons are tempting male wearers. The newest watch for masculine wear is as flat as a penny, and not much thicker. It is, of course, intended to slip in the pocket of a dress-coat.

OPALS ARE FASHIONABLE.

While there is always a demand for diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other stones of first water, cheaper stones like the opal, the garnet, the turquoise, amber, coral, and even the once-despised carbuncle, are being greatly used in the new trinkets. In defiance of the weight of popular superstition the opal, so a leading Piccadilly jeweller informed a *Tribune* representative the other day, is going to have a great vogue. Perfectly matched opals are thought not unworthy to mix with diamonds. A tiara of fine opals set in tiny circlets of diamonds has just been made in London for the wife of an American millionaire, and a very handsome ornament it is. Particularly effective when fastened in dark hair are the crescents of opals. Fewer rings and more bracelets are the order of the day, and in the latter many quaint designs are seen. One well-known firm is making replicas of a bracelet found on the arm of a Royal mummy who lived about 7,000 years ago. Amethysts, turquoises, gold beads, and gold tubes all enter into the composition of this interesting ornament. The bracelet of Jade, both the light-coloured Chinese and the darker New Zealand variety, is still seen, but it has never really "caught on." Amber, however, is all the rage, and both the necklace and bracelet of amber beads are to be seen in great variety. Hat-pins of enormous size—as big as a tangerine orange—are being made of clear amber.

JEWELLED LIZARDS.

Buckles and clasps, the latter also of immense size, are being made in enamel and platinum, as well as gold and silver. The jewelled comb may be very ornate. Spread-eagle wings of brilliants are attached to some of the newest combs intended for evening wear, and the hair barette also provides the fashionable woman with an opportunity of wearing another pretty jewelled trifle. Fine Rhinestones are sometimes used for these. Queen Ena is reported to have worn a jewelled lizard as a skirt-holder on a recent occasion, and these novel holders will shortly make their appearance in London. From four to six inches in length, the lizard may be a costly creation in brilliants or a comparatively inexpensive production of gold with small emerald or ruby eyes. It may be well to explain how the lizard "grips" the skirt. On the under side just below the neck there are two prongs pointing downward, and two similar ones springing from under the tail point upward. The skirt is folded over and caught in between the two sets of prongs.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Our Natural History Column.

No. II.

DURING my school-days I spent many a pleasant hour in the company of a master and friend who kept an armadillo. Born in South America this curious pet was purchased when quite young from Jamrachs. A portentous cub, he tore in pieces a stout hamper with his claws and then pushed aside the wire of a wire-fronted box. "No ordinary box could hold him. He turned on his back, put his elephantine hind feet against one side and showed with his back against the other, and soon that box was no box but a wreck." He destroyed a crocodile house and pulled books to pieces for sheer pleasure. But fortunately he slept twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. Eating, of course, did not come amiss, but the grossness which grew upon him came from over-sleeping rather than over-feeding. Bread and milk, with a slice of mutton, was his ordinary diet, but nuts, oranges and apples were thankfully received. He was christened "Pig" and would readily answer to his name. The winter fire he adored and would lie as leep for hours stretched across a footstool on the hearth. Like other scaly beasts—the tortoise for instance—he was almost unsquashable, and a ton weight on his back would hardly have incommoded him. Great amusement was afforded us boys by the appearance of "Pig" neatly harnessed to a toy cart, in which an alarmed white rat acted passenger. "Pig" was constrained to take exercise on the asphalt walk of the quadrangle in this undignified manner. But it was imperative to keep him from the grass, as an armadillo can burrow and hide himself from all pursuit in the twinkling of an eye. Poor "Pig" died on one hot summer afternoon about 10 years ago, perhaps the victim of heat acting upon the fatty degeneration induced by his plethoric habit of body.

The Indian mongoose is a less unusual pet than the armadillo. A friend describes him as "a most acute juvenal, voluble and full of grace." Rudyard Kipling has painted the mongoose to the life in his immortal Jungle Book; his Rikki is the quintessence of mongoosedom. Inquisitive, reflective, sensitive, affectionate but suspicious, he vastly increases the sum-total of pleasure in a household. He will outshine puss with a rubber ball, and rival children in devotion to dolls and sawdust animals. Not an article of one's apparel escapes his scrutiny, he is a pickpocket of unrivalled zeal. But alas he is too great a climber to be allowed the use of one's rooms as a loose-box; papers and books he soils with his feet and snout. "Rikki" should be fed with milk and biscuits; a meat diet gives him too disagreeable an odour for the house. In India we are mostly acquainted with him through the snake-charmer, whose exhibition of a snake-mongoose fight is but poor sport after all. The mongoose is too quick for the snake; he is not really immune from snake-poisoning, but receives no bites in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, solely by reason of his wonderful agility.

Most people shudder at the proximity of a snake, and few know to distinguish between the poisonous and the non-poisonous varieties. We are inclined to shake our heads knowingly at the snakist who handles his reptile pets lovingly and sings their praises on the house top. But the fact remains that snakes are affectionate and interesting; they do not require much attention or great space, owing to their long sleeps, and they are not expensive to keep. Provided the poisonous varieties be tabooed, there is little danger to be apprehended in the home from snakes. Boas are amongst the most easily tamed—particularly the South American boa. They can be fed safely with the hand by one who knows them, and are easily managed when taken by the head and tail. But by no means allow them to coil round your neck, as they might suffocate you unintentionally. Some snake lovers, to keep their pets warm, regularly take them to bed of a winter night, and let them crawl inside the coat during the day. Boas and pythons are not irritable, but very timid; their apparent irritability can be mostly attributed to their timid nature. Noise and light are two great nuisances to snakes; a quiet and shaded—and essentially a warm—room is the great desideratum. The feeding of a snake is most remarkable. Many a python will engulf a rabbit of a circumference three times greater than itself. Dead animals he scorns with contumely, though he has been known to taste them if still warm. His intelligence is not of the greatest: a python, I am acquainted with, has made frantic attempts to devour his railway rug on the ground that both it and a rabbit being soft and hairy, they must be equally good for purposes of nutrition. Sometimes he coils himself round and gnaws at his own throat, a truly *self-ish* meal.

Many snakes, of course, devour their cast-off skins, but even more curious is the custom of devouring horns, common to most species of deer. The deer sheds its antlers every year, yet these are very seldom found in districts frequented by the deer. Nay, deer have actually been seen chewing antlers, e.g., the hinds have been caught gnawing the stags' horns, and no doubt the diet is necessary to provide calcareous matter for future antlers, just as fowls eat empty egg-shells in order to obtain the lime for future eggs.

We lately noticed that the Tasmanian devil was quoted in answer to the question, "which animal is of the least use to mankind?" As a matter of fact any one could mention a number of beasts quite useless to mankind, but the Tasmanian devil is wantonly destructive as well as useless. He eats almost anything, from sheep to rats and fowls, and what he cannot eat he tears to pieces. He carries off leather articles from houses, boots and shoes for preference. Despite his small size his ferocity is unbounded and the strength of his jaws so powerful that, as with certain highly bred dogs of the chase, his grip is not released with death.

Australia is certainly the home of strange beasts. The separation of Australia from the Continent of Asia in the early part perhaps the Jurassic period of the world's history caused the development of animal life to proceed on different lines in the Antipodes. The struggle for life there was not so keen as elsewhere; hence less development of the higher types—as with man himself and new species have arisen more slowly. Marsupials, whose young are carried in a pouch, belong to a class of animals elsewhere long since extinct, and the duck-billed platypus, half bird, half quadruped, has no parallel in any other country. Such monsters only exist in the fossil state in Europe, Asia and America. Of non-Australian beasts the tapir is probably the only species which has remained practically unchanged since prehistoric times. Even they are rapidly being thinned out, and many Zoological Gardens are without them. A good specimen was visible some time ago—perhaps it still exists—in the grounds of the Maharajah of Kolhapur. Some may suppose that the whale has remained unchanged as the leviathan of the seas, but there is pretty clear proof, anatomically and geologically, that the whale was once a land animal pure and simple.

M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Scheme for the Formation of Four Circles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The statement which has appeared, that the completion of the scheme under which four large Circles will be formed for Topographical Survey will be effected next year, is premature.

It is understood that the Government of India favour the formation of four Circles, one of which will probably include the Frontier; the second, Assam and Burma; and the third and fourth, the Southern and Northern portions of the remainder of India. These Circles will presumably be under the charge of Superintendents with large powers within their own Circles, but the whole scheme is still in the proposal stage; and after obtaining the views of Local Governments the scheme will still require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

New Flash-Lights Required.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 7.

The Karachi Port Trust Board are of opinion that a double flash light of the latest type is required for the satisfactory lighting of the Manora light-house to replace the obsolete fixed light now in use. The erection of the proposed light will relieve Government of the necessity of placing a light on Cape Monze, and in consideration of this fact Government should be asked to contribute half the cost or a sum not exceeding forty thousand rupees if the New Light Board would be pleased to make over to Government the present fixed light at Manora. The board are also of opinion that a flash-light is urgently required at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus, which should be of a different character from the new Manora light. The Chairman has been authorised to address Government accordingly.

ON THE KALIGHAT TRAM,

A Congress Chat,

(Dramatis personæ. He of the grey topee to the man with the cane.)

"Evening. Been hot."

"Rather. Rains about done I suppose."

"Seems like it. What is all this fuss about the Congress?"

"Well, primarily its ornamental for the papers. Hear that a distinguished editorial visitor due here shortly, does't yearn for Congress honours."

"Oh, none of them do. They say so."

"Seriously, I believe his chief commission is to take back a richly embroidered umbrella and white chowrie, failing the original and authentic crown. Madame Tussaud is certainly enterprising."

"Sure he's not advance agent for a music hall—vastly interested in that direction, I believe. Anyway the newspapers couldn't allow such negative, and affirmative, evidence as the umbrella to leave the country."

"They tell me that if the Lieutenant-Governor doesn't abolish rubber tyres and all such oppression, after the gharri-wallahs petition, they're going to have a Congress too."

"Ah, they'll want a President. That's where Stead will come in."

"Not a b

SURAT PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Industrial Exhibition.

THE following is a letter from the Director of Publi Instruction, dated the 4th September :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Secretary to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Surat of the Provincial Conference and to ask whether Government desire that the Educational Department should encourage the proposal to have a Technical Instruction section in the Exhibition and whether I can incur reasonable expenditure on this account, *e. g.*, for sending exhibits from the School of Art or College of Science Workshops."

"I may point out that there is apparently to be another Exhibition at Pandharpur, and that a similar request for exhibits has been made to me, but I have no knowledge as to whether either Exhibition is to be held with the expressed approval of Government."

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee, dated the 27th August : "I have the honour to state that an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and a Cattle Show is to be held in this City in November next. It will be opened in all probability by the Honourable Mr. Muir Mackenzie. The Collector and Political Agent, Mr. Westropp, has consented to become the Patron of the Exhibition."

"It has been suggested that we should have a section of the Technical Branch in which all the Technical Institutes and Schools of Arts of this Presidency and others should be represented, so that the industrial development of the country can be gauged. May I therefore request you to be so good as to permit all the Schools of Art, which are maintained or aided by Government, to co-operate with our Committee and send whatever specimen of articles are produced in school. I am addressing separate letters to the Principal of the Sir Jamsheiji School of Art at Bombay and to the Principal of the Victoria Technical Institute."

Resolution.—The Director of Public Instruction should be asked to take the requisite steps to comply with the request made by the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee.

GENERAL TREPOFF.

Story of his Death.

THIS notorious Russian general died suddenly at Peterhof on Sept. 16, from a sudden attack of angina pectoris. The general was alone in his private apartment when the end came, and when a member of his staff entered the room he found the general lying dead. General Trepoff had a bad seizure during the recent manœuvres at Krasnoe Selo, and he entertained no illusions as to the possibility of a sudden and fatal termination of the malady. It is stated that when he heard that General Kozloff had been assassinated in mistake for himself, he smiled bitterly and said : "They really need not give themselves trouble, the end will come quickly enough without that." To the end, however, he always caused the most emphatic denials to be given to the rumours that he was in bad health. The actual extent of the role played in politics by General Trepoff remains a mystery, but the apparent contradictions in his character may be explained by the many demands of a period of transition. It had been known for some time that since the Emperor relieved General Trepoff of his functions at the Palace, his condition had been grave, and any strengthening of the heart's action was not to be expected in the humid, low-lying plain on which Peterhof Palace stands. General Trepoff, who was a comparatively young man, had had a brilliant career. He was the son of the police prefect of St. Petersburg, whose life was attempted by Vera Zassoulitch. After serving in the Guards, the late general was appointed chief of Police at Moscow. There he distinguished himself by the relentlessness with which he waged war upon the revolutionary organisations and enforced order. In December 1904, he put down a riot in Moscow with great bloodshed. Probably because of this he was appointed to an important command in the Russian Army in Manchuria. It should be said that he had repeatedly applied for such a command, and that he ardently coveted it, for he was essentially a man of action. Before he could leave for the Far East, however, the situation in St. Petersburg became such that the Czar summoned him and appointed him Governor-General of St. Petersburg, withalmost unlimited powers. He began his administration immediately after the events of "Bloody Sunday," and took effective steps to prevent any recurrence of rioting or disorder. General Trepoff was not an extreme reactionary, and often advised the Czar to grant reforms, though his advice was not always taken. His Sovereign had the most perfect faith in him, and one said of him, "Trepoff is one of the few men whom I can thoroughly trust," knowing and appreciating his singleness of purpose. His courage was indomitable, and he never showed fear, though his life was constantly attempted. In one week of 1902, there were three attempts upon him. A very determined attack was made upon him in January 1905, by a student named Politovsky, who fired three shots at him, one of which passed through his coat. Several attempts are said to have been made upon him in St. Petersburg, since he was appointed dictator, and his illness, last August, was attributed by report to poisoned food.

SOME IMPORTANT LAUNCHES.

SOME important launches of newly completed vessels took place on September 20. These include the new Cunarder the "Mauretania," the White Star liner the "Adriatic," and the first-class cruiser the "Shannon," the formal ceremony in connection with which was performed by the Countess Carrington.

The "Shannon" will have a speed of 23 knots. Her entire length will be 519 ft., and she will have a breadth of 75 ft. 6 in. She will be able to carry 1,927 tons of coal and 692 tons of patent fuel, and will be armed with 4 9·2 breech-loading guns, 10 7·5 guns, 18 12-pounder 18 cwt. guns, 2 12-pounder 8 cwt. guns, 5·303 Maxims, and 5 torpedo tubes. Her complement will be 778.

The *Mauretania*, a sister ship to the *Lusitania*, will be equal to the largest and fastest merchant ship afloat. Her dimensions are roughly as follows :—Length, 785 ft.; breadth, 88 ft.; depth, 60 ft.; draft, 33 ft. She will have a tonnage of 32,500, and a displacement of 38,000 tons. With her full complement of 550 first-class passengers, 500 second-class, and 1,300 third-class passengers, she also has room for 1,500 tons of cargo, and with a horse-power of 68,000 can travel at 25 knots per hour. The vessel has been built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson (Limited).

The *Adriatic* has been built by Messrs. Hariand and Wolff. The keel of this vessel was laid considerably over two years ago, just after the *Baltic* had been launched from the Belfast yard. Though not so big as the Cunarders, nor possessing the same high sped, the *Adriatic* will yet be bigger than any existing foreign merchant vessel. Built on somewhat similar lines to her predecessors, the *Cedric*, *Celtic*, *and Baltic*, the new vessel will exceed them in size, her length being 710 ft. 6 in., her breadth 75 ft., and her depth about 50 ft. Her gross tonnage will be nearly 25,000 tons.

The "Glowworm," the second to be completed of five coastal destroyers ordered from Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co. Limited, of Chiswick and Southampton, in connection with last year's naval programme, was yesterday successfully launched with all machinery on board from the company's Chiswick works by Mrs. Maughling, the wife of the Secretary of the Company, in the presence of Engineer Com. Willoughby, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. John Thornycroft, and a number of others interested.

The new steamer *Japan*, which has been built and engined by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. (Limited) Belfast, for Messrs. Apcar and Co., of Calcutta, left the builders' wharf at Milewater Basin yesterday morning, and steamed down the Lough for hour speed trial and adjustment of compasses. The *Japan* is the second vessel constructed by the firm for these owners, and is intended for the mail service between Calcutta and Chinese ports.

STRANGE LOSS OF MEMORY.

An Anglo-Indian's Awkward Predicament.

HORACE CHARLES TRACEY, a man of about thirty-five years, is supposed to have had a domicile in London, but precisely where he does not know. On the morning of August 26, he was found wandering in the streets of Huddersfield, and was unable to state either his name or address. Being without "visible means of subsistence," having only a halfpenny and a few matches in his possession, he was taken to the police-station, and then to the workhouse, where, after a few days, he was able to write down his monogram, "H. C. T.," and to impart to questioners a few scraps of information concerning his parentage and the neighbourhood of his residence in London. While able to recollect that he resided at Nightingale Lane, Clapham, with a clerk employed somewhere in or about the City, he is unable to give the number of the house. His father, he states, was a civil engineer in India, and his mother still resides there, while he himself was born in India. Tracey writes to his mother in French and speaks Hindustani. He believed that if he were taken to Waterloo Bridge Road, London, where he is said to have been in the habit of a long time from a tramcar, he would be able to find his way [illegible]. The man's mother was communicated with.

A STRANGER ABDUCTION.

Indian Resident in London Charged.

ATTIRED in a light grey suit, with felt hat to match an Indian who gave his name as Destard Cecil, aged 26, of 69, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, was before Mr. Plowden, at Marylebone, on Saturday, charged on a warrant with having unlawfully taken away an unmarried girl named Marjorie Alice Cannell, under the age of 16, out of the possession and against the will of her mother, Elizabeth Cannell, who resides at 77, Southwold-mansions, Elgin-avenue.

Mr. E. H. Baker, solicitor, was for the prosecution ; while Mr. A. Osborn, solicitor, was retained for the defence.

Mrs. Cannell said she had two daughters, Murial Cooper and Marjorie Alice, the former being over 16 years of age, and the latter 15 on the 4th of last June. About eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th September the two girls left home, Marjorie saying she would go as far as Praed-street with Murial, who was on her way to business. The witness did not see them again until eleven o'clock p.m. on Friday night, and did not get any information as to their whereabouts during the interval. Her first aquaintance with the prisoner was on the 2nd June, when her daughters brought him to the house as a friend of theirs, introduced by another friend of theirs. He appeared to be a gentleman, and spoke as such, and she regarded him as a friend of the girls. He occasionally tea'd and lunched with them and took the girls out, but, of course, she told him she should trust to his bringing them back safely. She added that she always told the girls never to leave each other's company. On the 3rd September she was of opinion that the matter was going too far, and she forbade the girls going out with the prisoner ; but notwithstanding that they did go out with him.

Mr. Plowden.—First of all you allowed them to go out ?

The Witness.—Just for a walk, but my womanly instinct told me they were going too far. After the girls had gone on the 4th she went into their bedroom and, to her astonishment she found all their clothes were missing. She at once went to the prisoner's house, and was told he was at Malvern, so she wired there. At eight o'clock the same night the prisioner called on her, and in reply to her questions he said he did not know where the girls were but he would do his best to find them. When he left she implored him to bring the girls back. While they were conversing on the matter the prisoner begged her not to go to the police about it. When discussing the ages of the girls the prisoner remarked that as regards Murial, supposing she refused to return home, to which the witness replied, "She is over 16, and I suppose she is a free agent, but Marjorie is under 16 and she must come back." He spoke rather funnily.

Mr. Plowden.—Subtly ?

Mrs. Cannell.—No. I call it villainy ; two baby girls like that.

Continuing, the witness said she received a letter later on in which the prisoner advised her not to be nervous or anxious about the girls and if she thought they were with him, they would be as safe as his own sisters. He also advised her to prevent a scandal to tell people the girls hadgone away for a change. If he knew where they were, he would do his best to bring them back. She must trust him completely, and her trust would never be betrayed.

PRISONER'S REPLY TO THE WARRANT.

In cross-examination the witness said the girls were attached to each other, and there was no disagreement in the home between them and herself. They had not threatened to run away from home.

Have you been put into a home because of your habits ?—Yes.

Mr. Plowden.—When did you come out of the home ?—In the October of last year.

Mr. Osborn.—Haven't the girls threatened to do away with themselves because they have been treated with the greatest cruelty at home ?—Certainly not.

Continuing, the witness said the prisoner had frequently called at the house and taken Marjorie for a walk before her school.

Mr. Plowden.—I thought you never allowed the girls out separately ?

The witness said that was only to make purchases. He always behaved himself well, but of course she had a mother's feelings. When she went to the police she asked that there should be no scandal about the matter. The prisoner had not told her and her husband about the complaints the girls had made to him and that they had asked him to protect them.

Charles Knight, a licensed porter, spoke to fetching a cab for the prisoner, putting the luggage on the top, and seeing Mr. Cecil go off with the girls to Victoria on the morning in question.

Detective-sergeant Hambrook said he found the prisoner detained at Harrow-road station. In reply to the warrant the prisoner said, "I have not abducted the girl. I have saved her from taking poison. Before I took her she was always telling me she would either go away or kill herself, or would not care what happened to her. The very day she left the house I saw the mother and I gave her to understand—in the presence of her husband—that I should try and bring them back, if they came to me. If I found that they were desperate I would put them under the safest protection. All the facts relating to the case I reserve for the moment. The girls are at Spring-hill, Fordcombe, near Tumbridge Wells. I knew very well the age of Miss Marjorie, the risk I was running, and I also knew I had spoken to Mrs. Cannell frankly about myself, that I should protect their lives at the risk of my own." The witness, continuing, said he afterwards went to the address given. It was a farmhouse. He there saw the girls and brought them back with him to London.

Cross-examined.—He told the girls he was a police-officer, and that Mr. Cecil had been arrested for abducting Marjorie, who must go back with him. Majorie made no reply, nor did she make any reference to any trouble she had at home.

At this juncture Mr. Baker asked for a remand, and the magistrate acceded to the request.

Mr. Osborn desired to assure the magistrate that no harm had come to either of the girls, and if his client had committed any offence it was only a technical one, and that in the best interests of the girls. His client was an author, had been in this country about five years and was highly respected by all who knew him. He asked that he might be admitted to bail.

Mr. Plowden said he was glad to hear that assurance as to the girls, and he fixed the bail at one surety in 50*l*.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

To be mentioned.

592-91—Matubhai J M and Payne and Co—Vajikulubh M Choksey and anothers—Little and Co—and M K and L.
98-01—Kanga and P—Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai widow and others—Little and Co and Payne and Co
For a final Consent Decree.
492-01—Chitnis and M Narayen Venayk vs Shekar N Morarji Bros—Little and Co—C and M G G W Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjpe and others—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard.
For hearing and exceptions on Commissioners report.
For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.
Long Causes.
450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co.
Petition for hearing.
E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co.
Long Causes
50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kanram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.
773-05—M H Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.
687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.
109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co
866-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.
513-0129007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.
122-06—Khanderao and L—Yeibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.
108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakal.
392-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J and Mehta and T D and Co
123-06—Khanderao S and L—Hajee Moya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Miguel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co
527-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonlli Mahomedali and others vs Esoufjee Sothmanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.
322-06—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co
770-01—Bicknell A and R Luckmidas Valji vs Balgangabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.
62-06—Mulla M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For dismissal of Caveat.
16-05—Madhowji K and Co—Monghi Vahu widow vs Kesorbai Shamrao M and H.
Testamentary Suit.
20-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai vs Mariambai—Captain and V.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.
369-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Esmail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co part heard.
115-03—Tyabji D and Co Juramdas Gumchdas and other vs J C Galstaun—Crawford B and Co.
863-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli and others—Ardeshir and Co N and H M and M.
Long Causes.
546-03—Dikshit D and S—Shunkersath Gurukashinath vs Chamblimath Poolnath—Raghavaya B and N
265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Bhatlina Payne and Co
561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V
753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljikhoda and other—Mehta and S
631-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.
835-31210-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Eurjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Thakurdas and Co—S. C. C. suit.
78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.
876-05—In forma pauperis—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.
[illegible]—Wadia G and Co—Nowroji Maloonji Kamalkhan vs Edward C Calvert—Payne and Co.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ALTHOUGH it is now some ten years since Nansen returned from his remarkable journey "Farthest North," the scientific results of that expedition are still in the course of publication. The material collected by the Arctic explorers has been placed in the hands of specialists, and has involved a large amount of working out. Volume V. of the "Scientific Result of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition" further necessitated a series of careful experiments which have been carried out by Mr. Ekman, of Christiania. The subject of the Memoir is that curious phenomenon known as "dead water." Ships navigating the Norwegian fiords, where the salt water is often overlaid by a layer of fresh, frequently encounter "dead water." And on one occasion between the islands of Taimur and Almquist the Fram found her speed reduced from the normal five knots to about one and a half, Nansen attributed this to the vessel having got into "dead water."

An explanation as to why the existence of a layer of fresh water above the salt should reduce the speed to such an extent was suggested by Professor Bjerknes. Under such conditions, he pointed out, a ship would not, only generate waves on the surface, but also at the boundary between the salt and fresh water. And the force spent in generating these latter waves would, he considered, account for the reduction ofspeed experienced by vessels in "dead water."

Now it is easy to understand that the work done in generating these invisible waves would reduce the effective working power of the ship, but a diminution of three and a half knots in speed seems almost too great an effect to arise from so apparently trifling a cause. Hence the series of experiments carried out by Dr. Ekman in the Laboratory for the International Study of the Sea at Christiania. And these experiments are considered to prove that Professor Bjerknes' suggestion is the right explanation of the phenomenon of "dead water."

It has long been a debated question among botanists and agricultural chemists whether the roots of plants exert a direct solvent action on solid particles in the soil. Mr. A. D. Hall, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, sums up the present state of opinion on the subject in "Science Progress." The well-known experiment of Sachs, in which a slab of polished marble is placed vertically in a pot with a growing plant, is quoted as the starting-point of the discussion. After a few days' growth of the plant the slab is found to be etched wherever the network of fine roots has been in contact with it. Sachs attributed this etching to the carbon dioxide excreted by the roots. The possibility, however, remained that the effect might be due to some permanent acid secreted by the root sap. Czapek extended and modified Sachs' experiment. He showed that the effect was not due to oxalic malic or any other of the possible plant acids, and thus confirmed the conclusion of Sachs.

After reviewing the work of other investigators, Mr. Hall sums up the case thus :—"From several points of view, then, it will be seen that it is not necessary to assume the existence of an excretion from the roots of the plant of a permanent acid, organic or inorganic, to attack the solid mineral particles of the soil and to bring them into solution for the nutrition of the plant. The growing portions of a plant root are always giving off carbon dioxide, and carbon dioxide, especially in the concentrated solution which must be momentarily formed in the cell walls of the root hairs, has an appreciable solvent effect upon the majority of the minerals composing the soil. The carbon dioxide alone is capable of giving rise to such solutions as are required for the nutrition of the plant. As the direct evidence is also adverse to the idea of an excretion of an acid, the principle of not seeking remote causes would lead us to attribute to carbon dioxide, and to carbon dioxide only, the long-recognised solvent power of the plant upon the soil."

In the September number of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, Mr. N. H. Joy indicates an apparently little explored region for "rare" beetles. Having, last year, obtained various species looked upon as rare by collectors in birds' nests, Mr. Joy was led to doubt the genuine rarity of these species. He further concluded that if the nests of our familiar birds and mammals were carefully searched, many species of beetle might cease to be labelled rare in the records of entomology. Mr. Joy has put his theory to the tests, and finds that birds' nests are productive of many rare and interesting beetles. And in searching the nests of our smaller mammals, this enthusiastic collectors has been even more successful. Is it not even possible that when such situations are more carefully and exhaustively searched, new species of beetle may reward the collector ?

In his paper on South African Rotifers, published in the journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, Mr. Rousselet remarks on the extraordinarily wide distribution of many species. This he explains by the fact that in additions to the ordinary thin-shelled summer eggs, Rotifers also produce eggs with thick and tough shells, which can stand any amount of drying-up. These may be carried aloft with the mud of dried-up pools by the wind, and carried by air currents round the globe. During his short stay in South Africa Mr. Rousselet was able to add largely to the list of known species of Rotifer in that country.

The discovery of the new element argon in the nitrogen of the atmosphere by Professor Ramsay—a discovery almost made by Cavendish more than one hundred years earlier—was quickly followed by the finding of others, such as Xenon, Crypton, Neon, &c. And in 1903, while Dr. Baly was examining the two former spectroscopically he saw a number of lines which led him to conclude a new element existed as an impurity. Dr. Rudolf Schmidt has now taken up the study of Xenon, and gives his results in the "Verhandlungen," of the German Physical Society. He concludes that Xenon is not an element, but a mixture of several gases.

Readers of the literature of evolution are familiar with the interesting work of the Rev. John T. Gulick. From a study of the snails on the island of Oahu, Mr. Gulick was led to formulate certain theoretical views on the origin of species which were powerfully endorsed by Professor G. Romanes. Each valley in the island, he found, although only separated by a mile, perhaps, from the next, was inhabited by a distinct variety, or even species, of snail. From this he interred that isolation was a factor of much greater importance in the evolution of species than had hitherto been supposed. New species, he considered, might be produced by the mere isolation of certain fragments of a species which were thus prevented from crossing with the main body. Under the title of "Evolution, Racial and Habitudinal," Mr. Gulick's views have been published by the Washington Carnegie Institution.

Chemistry is most commonly thought of as analytic : something is handed, "all mixed up," to the chemist, and he finds out what is in it. More importantly, he analyses the various forms of matter into their elements. But there is a newer chemistry, which is synthetic, and this is gaining in importance every day. One definite direction in which synthetic chemistry is advancing at a speed so great that even thosewho devote their whole lives to this particular branch of the subject can scarcely keep abreast of it is the manufacture by synthesis of entirely new chemical compounds of carbon. The object of this branch of synthetic chemistry is largely theoretical, but perhaps mainly practical. In the first place, let us consider its theoretical interests. The chemist believes that law governs the behaviour and properties of all chemical compounds. He is acquainted in nature with a number of organic series, such as the paraffins and their derivatives. It is thus one interest of his to see whether he cannot form artificial series which still display the serial quality. Furthermore, he tries to elucidate the relations of one series with another ; and he tries to account for the properties of various series, and for the variations in the properties of the successive members of any series, in terms of imolecular constitution. It need hardly be said that the facts which he thus discovers—having first, in a sense, made them, for, as Bacon said "Nature can be commanded by obeying her"—are of the very greatest importance in the study of the compounds which occur in nature. The second interest of this branch of synthetic chemistry is practical. We have lately celebrated, in this country, one of its practical issues, with which the name of Sir William Perkin, the great Englishman who has unintentionally enriched wise Germany, will always be associated. But we may venture to say that the manufacture of artificial colours is one of the least of the practical results of this branch of chemistry. Far more important in these days are various developments which more directly concern human life. Of these, the best instance is furnished by the modern synthesis of drugs, which has already achieved the most remarkable successes. This very large subject can only be dealt with here by means of one illustartion—the making of new hypnotics,

IT is estimated by Mr. John Aird, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that the farmers of the Canadian North-West will receive over 18,000,000*l.* this year from three crops alone—wheat, oats, and barley. When to this amount is added the returns from live stock, dairy produce, etc., it is safe to say that the total will pass the 20,000,000 marks. The Immigration Department state that the British farm hands proved superior to the general run of harvesters from Eastern Canada. Wages have run as high as 10*s.* 6*d.* a day, with board.

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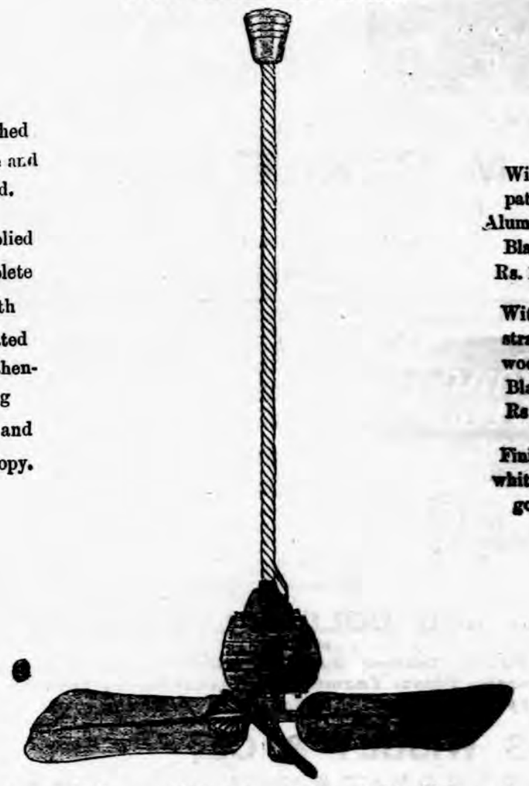

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